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ROSE AREY

Large, fragrant flowers produced very
freely. Rose Arey will make an excep-
tional addition to your water-garden. **\$3**

© W B SHAW

Arlington Waterlily Gardens
Waterlily Specialists
ARLINGTON, NEW JERSEY



WE ARE always ready to advise regarding choice of varieties of Waterlilies and water-plants, construction of pools, general cultural methods, and, in fact, any matter concerning the making of the Water-Garden, and will answer all questions. Inquiries should be stated clearly and concisely, and all information given in the first letter; thus enabling us to return you a prompt reply.

Please feel free to write us. *We are at your service.*

THE following headings serve as a broad guide to this booklet and also suggest, in part, the successive items needed to have a complete Water-Garden.

The Tub-Garden

Begin having these wonderful flowers this season with either our COMPLETE TUB or small Water-Garden Collection. See pages 4 and 5.

Waterlilies

No floral display can surpass that of the brilliantly colored Perpetual Day-and Perpetual Nightblooming Waterlilies. See pages 6 to 9.

The Hardy Lilies, which float upon the water, possess a charm of delicate coloring and fragrance peculiarly their own. See pages 11 to 13.

Victorias

Striking, decorative plants with immense flowers. Fine for the large pool. See page 10.

Lotus or Nelumbiums

The Sacred Lotus, with stately foliage and magnificent, delicately scented flowers. See page 14.

Our Popular Collections

Of Waterlilies; also of Waterlilies and other water-plants. Planting plan for the pool. See pages 15 to 17.

Plants to Complete the Water-Garden

Floating, submerged, bog, and shallow-water plants. See pages 17 to 19.

Hardy Ornamental Grasses

See page 20.

Hardy Ferns

See page 20.

Water-Garden Fertilizers

See page 20.

Hardy Perennials

For edging and the border. See pages 21 to 23.

Goldfishes and Snails

Attractive, interesting workers. See pages 24, 26.

Aquarium Plants, Aquariums, Supplies

The Water-Garden in the home. See pages 27 and 28.

Cultural Notes

How to Grow Waterlilies. See page 29.

How to Build the Lily-Pool

See page 30.

Please Use This Order Sheet

SEE INSIDE BACK COVER
FOR ORDER SHEET
AND SHIPPING DIRECTIONS

Blanc des îles d'Alger. 21851

Blanc des îles d'Alger. 21851
Blanc des îles d'Alger. 21851
Blanc des îles d'Alger. 21851



The pool at Breeze Hill gardens. See the accompanying letter

The WATER-GARDEN

NOTHING in the garden is quite so fascinating as the Lily-pool: Interesting—the strange and varied plants gathered from all parts of the world; scintillating goldfish, like darting sunbeams, from the Orient. Colorful—the luxuriant, tropical green of the foliage contrasting with the delicate pink and blue shades of the Dayblooming Lilies, and the pure white, soft yellows, and brilliant reds of the Hardy Lilies. Watch these beautiful flowers unfold at morning with the sun and close at evening, while the Nightblooming Lilies open their immense buds of richly colored petals. And, withal, it is so easy to have and keep a Water-Garden. No fussing, cultivating, weeding, watering, transplanting. Waterlilies, once planted, like Topsy, just grow, producing the most gorgeous flowers from spring until heavy frost.

WATERLILIES and **LOTUS**, among the oldest known plants, are today again new, unusual, for men have taken the old native varieties from all parts of the world and, by careful selection and crossing, produced flowers of greater size, more exquisite fragrance and color, and more generous flowering, for our garden pools. The Water-Garden is different, an unusual mode of growing things, and will bring to your garden and grounds an attractiveness and charm you never thought possible, with surprisingly little effort and expense.

The following letter from Dr. J. Horace McFarland, owner of Breeze Hill gardens, tells concisely what we would have you know about Water-Gardening:

November 24, 1928

Dear Mr. Baird: When I consider the sheer pleasure to very many people obtained from the eight or nine Waterlilies planted quite late in the spring, but growing to great luxuriance and blooming until they were pulled out, I am moved to the feeling that very few other garden endeavors can give so much satisfaction and pleasure in so short a time for so little money. All I paid you for all these roots was less than the price of one of the numerous "novelties," and I got results abundantly the first season, with more pleasure, more beauty, and more satisfaction than any one "novelty" could give. More people ought to have water-gardens. My impression is that not enough realize how easy it is, and how simple are the requirements. Yours truly,

J. HORACE MCFARLAND

A COMPLETE WATER-GARDEN IN A WOODEN TUB

Why forego the pleasure of having these gorgeous flowers in your own garden because you have not a pool, when they grow so easily and beautifully in any container?



WE HAVE yet to learn of an easier, more economical, yet satisfactory, way of having a Water-Garden than that provided by the use of a wooden tub, a heavy hog-head cut in two, a stock-watering tank, or some similar container, which is approximately 2 feet in diameter and 1 foot deep. This container may be sunk to the level or below the level of the ground (see sketch above), and large stones placed about, among which hardy perennial border plants may be set. In the tub a Waterlily, a few submerged and floating plants, and one or two shallow water or bog-plants can be grown. And one can always elaborate, having two, three, or more tubs pleasingly arranged. But whether you have one or many such containers, this way of having a Water-Garden, no matter how elaborated, is always surprisingly inexpensive.

Whether it be a small rear yard, a front lawn, a large garden, or an apartment roof, select a spot favored by as much sunlight as possible for this tiny Water-Garden. After setting the tubs in the desired arrangement, fill 5 to 6 inches with good soil with which has been mixed some finely ground, steamed bone-meal, and a little dried blood. (See **Fertilizers** for the **Water-Garden**, page 20.) Cover over the soil with a layer of clean sand and fill with water. It is advisable to allow the water to stand for a while to warm before setting out the plants. When planting, simply press the ball of earth about the Lily roots into the soil in the tub. If the Lily is a hardy variety, it will be delivered free from soil, in which case the root-stalk should be pressed into the soil at an angle, merely covering the growing tip. At intervals a handful of dried blood, pressed into the soil near the root of the Waterlily or sprinkled on the water and allowed to precipitate, will afford more and larger blooms than otherwise could be had from the smaller quantity of soil. The shallow-water plants may be set in pots which are placed on top of the soil in the tub or they may be planted directly in the tub.

The COMPLETE TUB-GARDEN \$5

- 1 Waterlily, choice of Dauben (light blue); Helen Fowler (deep pink); Odorata minor (white); Mexicana (yellow); Caerulea (blue); Mary (pink).
- 1 Arlington Waterlily Tub. White cedar staves; galvanized, electrically-welded hoops; 2 feet in diameter, 1 foot deep.
- 6 Water-Plants. An assortment of floating, submerged, and bog or shallow-water plants for planting in the tub. See pages 17 to 19.
- 6 Perennial Plants. Six hardy perennials suitable for planting about the tub as a border or among rocks, as indicated in sketch above. See pages 21 to 23.
- 1 Pair Japanese Livebearing Snails, to keep the water clear. See page 26.

YOUR ATTENTION is respectfully called to the following statement:

When two or more Complete Tub-Gardens are ordered, a different Waterlily and different accompanying plants are provided for each.

A Miniature Water-Garden Collection \$3.50

For those who want a Tub-Garden Collection without the Tub.

- 1 Waterlily, choice of Capensis (blue); Capensis zanzibariensis azurea (light blue); Capensis zanzibariensis rosea (pink); Jubilee (white); Rubra (rose-carmine); Devonshire (rose-red); Luciana (pink); Alba (white); Odorata rosea (light pink).
- 6 Water-Plants. An assortment of submerged, floating, and shallow-water plants. See pages 17 to 19.
- 6 Perennial Plants. Hardy perennials for the border. See pages 21 to 23.
- 2 Pair Japanese Snails. See page 26.

EXTRA TUBS for Your Convenience

We can supply a rot-resisting **WHITE CEDAR TUB**, with electrically welded, galvanized hoops 2 feet in diameter and 1 foot deep. Ideal for a small water-garden or as containers for Lilies, Lotus, or Victorias in large pools. \$2.50 each.

THE CHOICEST WATERLILIES *and* LOTUS

MAY ALSO BE GROWN IN TUBS



OME of the newer and more brilliantly colored Waterlilies are of compact habit and can be grown successfully in a tub or other small container. You may have any one of the varieties listed below, instead of our selection, in the complete Tub-Garden by sending price indicated after the variety (tub, plants, and snails as listed).

PERPETUAL FLOWERING VARIETIES

Panama-Pacific. Day. Purple.....	\$6 50
Blue Beauty. Day. Rich blue.....	6 00
Frank Trelease. Night. Red.....	5 50
Kew. Night. Pink.....	5 50
August Koch. Day. Violet.....	6 50

HARDY VARIETIES

Chromatella. Canary-yellow.....	\$6 00
James Brydon. Rosy crimson.....	7 00
Pink Opal.....	6 00
William Doogue. Light pink.....	7 00
Comanche. Copper.....	8 50
Aurora. Copper-red.....	6 00

FOR THE LOTUS in urns and sunken tubs on the lawn or in the garden, see page 14

GOLDFISH *and* SNAILS IN THE TUB-GARDEN

Goldfish and Snails add that touch of motion to the water-garden which quickens our interest as we watch, but, they also serve a very useful purpose—the Goldfish devouring any insects which may come upon the Lily-pads and the Snails aiding in keeping the water pure and crystal clear. The tub-garden should not be without at least a few of each.

The tub-garden or pool is an ideal summer home for the Fish and Snails in your aquarium. Being under more natural conditions, both Fish and Snails will greatly increase their numbers throughout the summer. Then, in the fall, the best specimens can be taken indoors to the aquarium and the poorer ones either left in pool or tub or put in a tank in the basement.

FISH and SCAVENGER COLLECTIONS for TUB- or SMALL WATER-GARDENS

COLLECTION 4F

One pair small Goldfish, 6 Tadpoles, 1 pair Japanese Snails, 6 Black Ramshorn Snails, 1 Salamander, 1 Clam, 1 Geographic Turtle. With shipping can

\$2

COLLECTION 5F

One pair small Shubunkins, 6 Tadpoles, 1 pair Japanese Snails, 6 Black Ramshorn Snails, 1 Salamander, 1 Clam, 1 Geographic Turtle. With shipping can

\$3



PERPETUAL DAYFLOWERING LILIES



PERPETUAL Flowering Waterlilies give best results when planted after settled weather is assured. In the latitude of New York City, this is usually about May 20; farther south they may be set out much earlier. These plants are started in tanks in our greenhouses, properly hardened off, and shipped to you at the right planting-time for your locality. (We also ship on request.) Perpetual Flowering Waterlilies are free-growing and flowering, and, given enough good soil, make specimen plants with abundance of bloom in a very short time after planting. They have a delightful fragrance and a wonderful range of color from white through the lightest pink to deepest red, and from light blue to deep purple. There are, however, no yellow varieties.

Under the classification of Perpetual Flowering Nymphaeas there are two distinct types: The Dayblooming Lilies, those whose flowers open with the sun and close at evening; and the Nightblooming Lilies, those whose flowers open in the late afternoon and remain open until late the following morning. Perpetual Flowering Lilies are best adapted to artificial pools, and give better and quicker results than do the hardy varieties. They are excellent as cut-flowers, the blooms being borne on stout stems out of the water in contrast to the Hardy Lilies, which float upon the surface. Perpetual Flowering Lilies are destroyed by frost but if given protection and a sufficient amount of heat (60° to 70°) will bloom the year round. It is better, however, unless one has the proper facilities to flower them during the winter, to consider them as annuals. Following is the list with descriptions of our offerings of this type of Waterlily.

EIGHT PERPETUAL DAYBLOOMING LILIES OF RECENT INTRODUCTION

August Koch. A variety capable of adapting itself to various conditions. Being free-flowering and of extremely easy cultivation, it is ideal for tub-gardens as well as larger pools. Its flowers are 7 to 8 inches in diameter, very fragrant, and open for four to six days. The sepals are lilac, the petals pale wisteria-violet, and the foliage strong dark green, the under side having a lilac shading. Possibly one of the finest of the newer Waterlilies. \$2.50 each.

Mrs. George H. Pring. The best pure white, tropical, Dayblooming Lily yet produced. Flowers very fragrant, 8 to 10 inches or more across, long, pointed petals and sepals, and borne in abundance all season. It produces equally well in scant or ample quarters, the size of foliage and flowers alone being affected. \$3 each.

Castaliflora. The flowers of this variety are very large (8 to 10 inches in diameter), of a delightful pink color, very fragrant, and open early in the morning, remaining open till evening. \$2.50 each.

General Pershing. Broad, chalice-shaped flowers of a clear, distinct pink, the sepals being a lighter pink inside and splotted with purple without. The blooms are of a good substance and delightfully fragrant. \$5 each.

Henry Shaw. This variety has the essential characteristics of Castaliflora but is a more moderate grower. The chalice-like, sweet-scented flowers are of a pleasing blue, the light chrome-colored stamens being also tipped with blue. \$3.50 each.

PERPETUAL DAYBLOOMING LILIES

Mrs. Edwards-Whitaker. Flowers light lavender-blue, changing to a very light sky-blue in older flowers. Like Mrs. George H. Pring in adaptability, the young plants of this variety will begin to flower in a 4-inch pot, increasing in size of foliage and flower with increased allowance of water surface and soil, until flowers over a foot in diameter are produced. \$3 each.

Stella Gurney. A strong, fragrant, free-flowering variety with light rose-pink blooms on good stems. The flower is full-petaled, the petals being pointed, giving a star-like effect. \$2.50 each.

Wilson Gigantea. Flowers a dark lavender-blue, 7 to 8 inches in diameter, and borne on strong stems a foot above the water. Makes an attractive display in large pools because of size of flower and foliage, and freedom of bloom. \$3.50 each.

These EIGHT DAYBLOOMING WATER-LILIES make an excellent collection for the fancier or for one who wants the finest obtainable. The collection of eight for **\$22**

For color, size of flower, number of blooms borne by one plant in a season, and lasting qualities after cutting, decide to plant Perpetual-flowering Waterlilies.

COMPLETE LIST OF DAYBLOOMING LILIES

August Koch. See page 6.

Blue Beauty (*N. pulcherrima*). An old, beautiful, and dependable tender Waterlily with delightful light blue petals and yellow and blue stamens. Free and continuous flowering, producing fragrant blooms 10 to 12 inches in diameter. Leaves and buds spotted with purple. \$2 each.

Cærulea. The original Nile Blue "Lotus." Produces an endless succession of fragrant blooms till frost. \$1.50 each.

Capensis (Cape Waterlily). Flowers sky-blue; free flowering, making ideal cut-flowers of medium size. \$1.50 each.

Capensis zanzibariensis. The very free-flowering African Waterlily. Rich deep purple flowers, very fragrant, 6 to 8 inches across. \$2.50 each.

Capensis zanzibariensis azurea. A light blue seedling variation of the above. \$1.50 each.

Capensis zanzibariensis rosea. A seedling of *zanzibariensis* essentially the same but with rose-pink flowers. \$1.50 each.

Castaliflora. See page 6.

Dauben. Suitable for tub or aquarium culture, yet capable of producing a fairly large plant and blooms if given sufficient space. Flowers of a very light blue and very fragrant. \$1.50 each.

General Pershing. See page 6.

Gracilis. Flowers a cream-white of medium size, borne on stout stems well above the water, and sweetly scented. \$2.50 each.

Gracilis rosea. A deep rose-pink seedling of *Gracilis*. \$2 each.

Grossherzog Ernst Ludwig. Allowed ample space, this variety will prove a vigorous grower, producing large flowers of a rich violet-blue; with golden yellow center. \$2.50 each.

Henry Shaw. See page 6.

Mrs. C. W. Ward. Produces freely as beautiful a large flower of deep rose-pink as is to be found among Tender Nymphaeas. Petals pointed; leaves scalloped. \$2.50 each.

Mrs. Edwards-Whitaker. See above.

Mrs. George H. Pring. See page 6.

Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. Adapted to medium-sized pools; of easy culture and producing freely lavender-blue cup-shaped blooms. \$2 each.

Panama-Pacific. This variety was produced quite recently in Arlington. It is practically ever-blooming, of a medium, compact growth, free-flowering, and produces young plants on the leaves. The leaves are beautifully spotted and marked as are the bronzy green buds. The flowers are royal purple with golden center partaking of a wine-red suffusion in the sun upon first opening. \$2.50 each.

Pennsylvania. Flowers a deep rich blue, many petaled, stamens yellow tipped with blue. Buds and leaves beautifully spotted with maroon markings. Suitable for medium-sized pools and tubs. \$2.50 ea.

Stella Gurney. See above.

Wilson Gigantea. See above.

William Stone. A free-blooming Lily producing purple, star-shaped flowers on tall stems. Excellent as cut-flowers. \$2 each.

STAR LILIES

Star Lilies are easy to grow, very sturdy, and give a tremendous number of medium-sized blooms in a season. The long, pointed petals give to the flower a starry appearance. This, added to their brilliant color, delightful fragrance and exceptional qualities as a cut-flower, make them valuable additions to the pool.

Rose Star. Plants \$2 each.

Purple Star. Plants \$2 each.

Waterlilies can be grown just as easily as common annuals—little attention is needed after planting, and the hoe and the rake have no place in a water-garden. The Tub-Garden (page 4) offers an opportunity for the first trial—we are sure it will not be the last, for Waterlilies are fascinating and intriguing.



*Crown Trio
For Descriptions
See Pages 6 and 7*

The Crown Trio

Three superb varieties, presenting a most beautiful color scheme. Nothing finer exists among Perpetual Dayflowering Waterlilies than these three, deservedly called the Crown Trio.

Mrs. C. W. Ward (pink)	\$2.50	} IN COLLECTION \$7
Mrs. George H. Pring (white)	3.00	
Pennsylvania (blue)	2.50	

PERPETUAL NIGHTFLOWERING LILIES



ORGEOUS display of brilliant color is the offering of the Nightblooming Lilies for recognition and a place in every pool. The designation "Nightbloomer" is a trifle misleading; specifically, the flowers close at midday, or when the sunlight becomes strongest, and open again in the afternoon. On cloudy days or in late summer, when the weather becomes cooler, they sometimes remain open through the twenty-four hours.

The magnificently large, exquisitely colored flowers are deserving of greater popularity than they at present enjoy, which lack of appreciation is due, perhaps, to the misnomer "Night-blooming." In fact, they are open a greater part of the twenty-four hours than any of the others and they are the only ones the man of the house is likely to see upon returning home of an evening. These Lilies can be grown in the smallest of containers, in which case the leaves and flowers will be dwarfed, though the blooms lose none of their rich coloring. They will give happiest results in the pool, however, planted either directly in the bottom or in boxes 2 feet square and 1 foot deep; in either case, the water over the crowns should be not more than 8 to 12 inches deep. Specimen plants of the variety **Juno** may be had with flowers 12 inches in diameter by providing each with a bushel of good soil, no more than 10 inches of water over the crown, and 20 square feet of surface.

FIVE REPRESENTATIVE NIGHTBLOOMERS

These varieties are representative of the finest in Nightflowering Waterlilies. In color, in freedom of bloom, and in growth, they are unexcelled.

Juno. (*Nymphaea dentata superba*.) Very large (8 to 12 inches across), beautiful, snow-white flower, with a center of pure yellow stamens, and produced freely. Large, glossy green dentate foliage. \$3 each.

Kew. A moderate-growing variety, producing freely, medium-sized flowers of a very light pink. Foliage somewhat dentate, beautifully splotched and marbled with brown. \$1.50 each.

Bisset. Flowers a delightful rose-pink, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, with very broad, concave petals, giving a chalice effect to the bloom; stamens deep orange. Leaves bronze-green. \$2 each.

Rubra Rosea. One of the best. The brilliant rosy carmine flowers are held well above the glossy foliage; petals pointed; stamens a reddish brown at the tips. \$1.50 each.

Frank Trelease. Exquisite dark crimson flowers, 8 to 10 inches across; stamens a deep reddish brown; petals long, somewhat pointed. The richest colored of all the Nightblooming Lilies. \$1.50 each.

The five make an ideal collection of Night-blooming Lilies, and may be had as such, for \$7.50.

Juno, and any other two of the five, \$5.

NINE DESIRABLE NIGHTBLOOMERS

Dean. Flowers cup-shaped, clear, light pink; sepals a deep rose-pink; stamens deep orange-red. A strong-growing plant. \$1.50 each.

Dentata. Large flowers, opening out flat to display broad, pure white petals and a center of golden stamens. The blooms are produced freely throughout the season. \$1.50 each.

Devonshire. Very free-blooming, several flowers being on a plant at one time. Bright rosy red blooms, 8 to 10 inches in diameter, on stout stems well above the bronze-green foliage. An old favorite. \$1.50 each.

George Huster. A seedling of Omara, which plant and flower it resembles very closely in every respect, except color—a brilliant crimson. \$2.50 ea.

Jubilee. Flowers 6 to 8 inches across, white, with pink suffusion at base of petals. Leaves green, spotted brown and very dentate. \$1.50 each.

Lotus. The Waterlily of Lower Egypt. Large, white, cup-shaped flowers; petals very broad. Plant strong and vigorous. \$1.50 each.

Minerva (*N. dentata magnifica*). Creamy white flowers, often 12 inches across; petals wide and concave, giving them a chalice shape. \$2.50 each.

Omara. A vigorous grower and one of the freest flowering, producing large flowers of a deep rose-red, lightened by a white stripe through the center of each petal; stamens deep orange-red. \$1.50 each.

Sturtevant. Enormous pink flowers, suffused with red. Very desirable for large pools. \$2 each.

THREE NIGHTBLOOMERS, our selection, \$3

VICTORIAS



Victoria regia



THE VICTORIA, named in honor of Queen Victoria of Great Britain, is one of the most extraordinary members of the plant family. In its natural habitat, the sluggish streams of tropical South America, the leaves attain a diameter of 6 or more feet. They are round, attached in the center to the stout, spine-covered stem, and have the edge turned up 3 or more inches, and the upper surface traversed by a network of red lines which form the boundaries of a series of green, boss-like prominences. Its flower is very large (12 to 16 inches across on fully developed plants), and is a beautiful white with a heavy, pleasant odor, upon first opening, suggesting, but not adequately described by, that of a ripe pineapple. The flower takes on a beautiful pink shading which deepens gradually until it closes. The culture of Victorias is essentially the same as for Perpetual Flowering Lilies, but they require much more soil and greater water-surface to attain maximum growth. If planted in boxes 3 to 4 feet square, or tubs, and given a water-depth of 8 to 10 inches, such plants may have leaves 3 feet in diameter and flowers 6, 8, and even 10 inches across, depending on the richness of the soil. Victorias are sent out by us in the original pot or box in which they are growing, to avoid any check or injury to the plants in transit.

Regia (Royal Waterlily). The larger, more tropical variety native to the Amazon and its tributaries. Ideal for very large pools or natural ponds where it can be given conditions essential for its full development. The leaves are extremely large, and will support heavy weights. \$10 each.

Cruziana (Santa Cruz Waterlily). A much more hardy variety than Regia, better adapted to small pools, and succeeds very well in a much lower temperature. The leaves are a light green and the edges turn up at an earlier stage than Regia and it blooms much earlier. \$10 each.

A Letter About Our Crown Trio

See page 8

Arlington Waterlily Gardens,
Arlington, N. J.

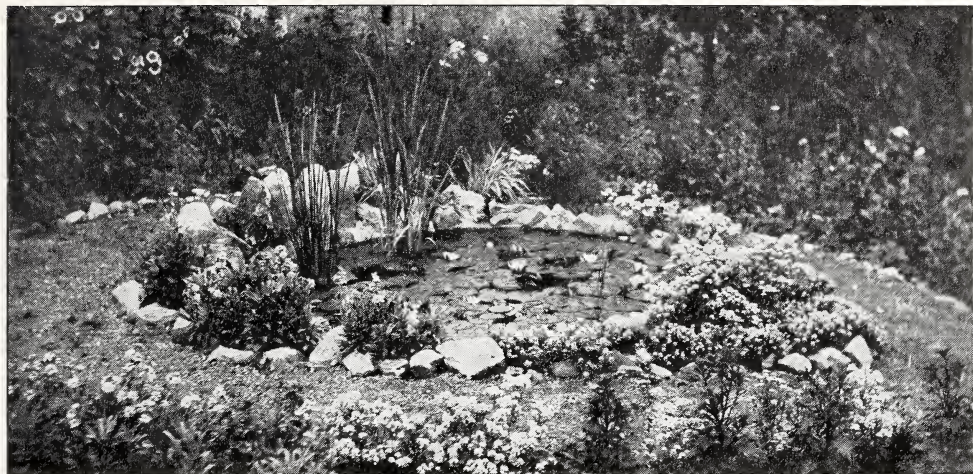
Gentlemen: About the first of June we received our order of Lilies from you—the "Crown Trio." They have bloomed beautifully all summer and grown so fast we hardly know what to do with them. Our pool is about 6 x 8 feet, and three Lilies have filled it; the leaves are three and four deep. Will say that the blue one has bloomed about 4 to 1 of the other two. We have enjoyed them thoroughly. Yours truly, Mrs. B. T. Bianch, Raleigh, N. C.

Some Worthwhile Books on Water-Gardens and Fish

BOOK OF WATER-GARDENING. By Peter Bisset. The history and culture of Waterlilies and other water plants; also the arrangement and best kinds of evergreens, shrubs, and perennials for the borders and backgrounds of pools. Beautifully illustrated. \$5 a copy.

GOLDFISH VARIETIES. Tropical and Subtropical Aquarium Fish. By W. T. Innes. A complete, concise, and interestingly written book dealing with the various aquarium fish; their habits, care, diseases, and how to breed them. Also chapters on aquarium plants, how to build aquariums, etc. New edition, 300 pages. \$4 a copy.

MODERN AQUARIUM. By W. T. Innes. A small book covering the breeding and care of Goldfish and Tropicals by the author of **GOLDFISH VARIETIES.** \$1 a copy.



A pool similar to this can easily be constructed, and at a modest cost. For directions, see page 30

HARDY WATERLILIES

For Natural Pond or Lake, for Pool or Tub-Garden



WITH Hardy Lilies, the hybridist has obtained excellent results in color, quality, size, symmetry, and fragrance of flowers, and growing qualities of the plants. The flowers embrace all the colors from purest white, delicate shell-pink, deep rose-pink to richest reds; yellows, and combinations of red and yellow. There is, however, no blue hardy Lily. For this color one must go to the Perpetual Dayblooming Lilies. Another contrast between Perpetual Flowering and Hardy Lilies is that the blooms of the former are borne on stems well above the water, whereas those of the latter float or are raised but a few inches.

Hardy Lilies are unexcelled for planting in natural ponds, lakes, or in still pools along a river or stream-bank, and will beautify the most unattractive bit of water, provided they are not planted in too deep water or near a cold inlet. (See Cultural Directions, page 29.) Once established so that the crowns may not be injured by freezing or ice, they become a source of permanent beauty. They may be grown in the smallest of pools and in tubs.

Hardy Lilies may be planted any time from the start of growth in spring (about April 1) until the last week of August. It is inadvisable to attempt planting before or after these dates. The following varieties, both recent introductions and old standard sorts, we consider the best for results. For the convenience of our friends we list these varieties by color, rather than by the common alphabetical method usually employed.

PINK, FLESH, AND ROSE

Bernice Orr. Large flowers of a delicate shell-pink. A thrifty growing and free-flowering variety. \$3.50 each.

Eugenia de Land. A vigorous and free-flowering variety of Odorata type. Flowers large, floating, of a deep rose-pink; petals long, pointed. \$1.50 each.

Fabiola. Very free-flowering from early spring until late fall. A sturdy variety with large, bright pink flowers, petals tipped white. \$5 each.

Helen Fowler. A beautiful deep pink Lily bearing its flowers well above the water on strong stems, making this variety unexcelled for cutting. Very fragrant. Can be grown in a tub-garden. \$1.25 ea.

Luciana. Delightful rose-pink blooms 4 to 6 inches across; fragrant. Plant vigorous. \$1.50 each.

Marliacea carnea (Marliacea, Flesh). Very large full-petaled flowers of a beautiful flesh-pink. \$1 ea.

Marliacea rosea (Marliacea, Rose). Free-flowering, of good size and substance; fragrant, cup-shaped flowers of deep rose. \$2 each.

HARDY WATERLILIES, continued

Mary. Smaller flowers of an intense rose-carmine. An ideal tub-garden variety. \$1 each. See color illustration on back cover.

Masaniello. Large, fragrant flowers rising above the water. Petals rounded, pink, dotted carmine. \$3.50 each.

Mrs. Richmond. One of the most delicately colored hardy Lilies—a tender violet-pink, deepening at the center. Large, full-petaled, fragrant flowers, cup-shaped and produced moderately. \$20 each.

Odorata Rosea. This is the well-known Cape Cod Pink Waterlily. Flowers of fair size and fragrant. Petals rose-pink deepening at center. \$1.50 each.

Pink Opal. Excellent as a cut-flower. Full-petaled, very deep pink blooms of medium size. \$2 each.

Rose Arey. See front cover for this excellent variety in natural colors. Very free flowering and a strong grower. The flowers are very large, being 8 or more inches across, fragrant, with long-pointed petals. A word picture falls short in describing this most satisfactory variety. One must see it growing and flowering to appreciate fully its merit. \$3 each.

Rose Magnolia. Ideal for natural plantings. A moderate bloomer with light flesh-pink flowers borne 2 to 3 inches above the water. \$1 each.

Somptuosa. An enormous, fragrant, very full-petaled flower of rosy pink, deepening toward the center; stamens deep orange. A strong-growing, free-flowering variety recently introduced. \$5 each.

W. B. Shaw. Large, very fragrant blooms of rich rose-pink. A strong, continuous-flowering variety. \$1.50 each.

Wm. Doogue. An exceptional variety of delicate coloring. Large flowers of a soft shell-pink; sepals pink, slightly incurving, giving a cup-shaped effect. \$3 each.

RED, CARMINE, CRIMSON, AND RED-LILAC

Arethusa. Broad-petaled, cup-shaped flowers of a bright, rich crimson. The plant is a sturdy grower, producing a profusion of large flowers throughout the season. Green leaves, spotted red. \$5 each.

Attraction. A variety most appropriately named. Flowers very large, upon first opening a garnet-red, sepals almost white; at maturity rich, deep red with mahogany stamens and sepals streaked garnet. \$7.50 each.

Conqueror. Very large, free-flowering variety of strong growth. The bright red petals are shaded with white on inside and change to deep red as the flower ages; stamens yellow-orange. \$6 each.

Escarboucle. Strong-growing variety, producing its exceptionally large flowers very freely. The color is an intense vermilion-red, uniform throughout the petals, and deepens to a rich crimson; garnet stamens. \$10 each.



Gloriosa. Flowers of perfect form, fragrant, and very double, produced freely from spring until late fall. They measure 6 inches across and are a beautiful currant-red, becoming deep red at maturity. The ideal Red Lily for pool or tub-culture. \$5 each.

James Brydon. An exceptionally fine variety. It is compact-growing with handsome bronzed foliage and large cup-shaped flowers whose broad petals are a unique rose-crimson. \$3 each.

Laydeker Red (*N. Laydekeri fulgens*). Cup-shaped, amaranth-red flowers of good size, freely produced. \$5.50 each.

Laydeker Purple (*N. Laydekeri purpurea*). A continuous display of deep rose-crimson blooms with vivid orange-red stamens. \$2.50 each.

Lucida. Large flowers of vermilion-red, with long, narrow, pointed petals; stamens red-orange. Good foliage, spotted brown-maroon. A strong-growing, free-flowering variety which will stand deep water. \$3.50 each.

Robinsoni. Violet-red flowers of good size, with orange suffusion. Leaves spotted maroon and deep red on under side. A free, continuous bloomer. \$3.50 each.

Splendida. A strong plant with exceptional blooming qualities. Flowers large, petals broad, deep red with white markings and edged carmine; stamens orange. A decidedly satisfactory variety of recent introduction. \$5 each.

William Falconer. Deep garnet-red flowers 6 to 7 inches across; yellow stamens tipped orange. Leaves deep red changing to deep green with red markings. A moderate bloomer. \$5 each.

Vesuve. Plants of moderate size but vigorous, producing an extraordinary number of large, deep, rich red, full-petaled flowers in a season. Leaves spotted maroon. \$5 each.

YELLOW, ORANGE-YELLOW, RED-YELLOW, AND COPPER

Aurora. An exceptional variety of semi-dwarf habit, very free flowering, producing fair-sized flowers which open amber-yellow, shading to red-orange on the second day, and deep red the third; stamens red-orange. \$2 each.

Chromatella (*Marliac Yellow*). Bright, chrome-yellow flowers of medium size. Leaves rich green, spotted bronze-red. Very free flowering, vigorous, and of compact habit. Ideal for pool or tub-garden. \$2 each.

Chrysantha. Medium-sized flowers changing from amber-yellow to deep yellow-vermilion; stamens fiery orange. The plant is compact-growing, semi-dwarf in habit, making it an excellent variety for small pools or tub. \$3 each.

Comanche. Large flowers of rich apricot, deepening to copper-orange, with glowing red markings at maturity. Olive-green leaves, flaked brown. Vigorous and free flowering. \$5 each.

HARDY WATERLILIES, continued

Indiana. Medium-sized plant bearing an abundance of flowers throughout the season. First-day flowers an orange-yellow changing to bright copper-red. \$3.50 each.

Mexicana. A free, continuous bloomer having bright canary-yellow flowers 4 to 5 inches across. Leaves small, spotted with brown. \$1 each.

Paul Hariot. Distinct, free-flowering variety, bearing magnificently large blooms of a light yellow delicately shaded copper-red, the whole color-suffusion deepening as the flower ages. \$4 each.

Pygmæa, Helvola (Yellow Pygmy). Beautifully adapted to tub-gardens or the shallower water along the edge of pools. Tiny, floating, light canary-yellow flowers in abundance. Leaves speckled. \$1 each.

Sioux. Rich copper-yellow flower of good size, with petals long, pointed, and tinged red along the sides. Leaves bronze-green, spotted with brown on the upper side. \$3.50 each.

Solfatare. A variety of stout, compact growth, producing floating, broadly cup-shaped flowers in great profusion. Flowers 5 to 6 inches across, of an amber-yellow with red suffusion, deepening in older flowers. \$5 each.

Sulphurea. Fragrant, sulfur-yellow flowers, borne on good stems well above the water and of good size. \$2.50 each.

WHITE

Alba Candidissima. A free and continuous-flowering variety. Large, pure white blooms float among the deep green pads. \$1.50 each.

Albida (Marliac White). Broad-petaled flowers of

a pure waxy white, with bright yellow stamens; richly fragrant. Blooms very freely. \$1 each.

Gladstone. A beautiful variety of strong, vigorous growth requiring plenty of room for both roots and leaves for best development. When crowded, inclined to hold leaves and flowers above the water. Large, pure white, globular flowers produced freely. \$1.50 each.

Hopatcong (N. odorata gigantea). Flowers irregular in size (from 4 to 7 inches), pure white, with golden yellow stamens; fragrant. Unexcelled for natural-group plantings in ponds and lakes. 75 cts. each, \$2 for 3, \$6 per doz.

Loose. One of the best white hardy Lilies. The flowers, produced continuously and freely, are 5 to 7 inches across, delightfully fragrant and open very early in the morning. \$2 each.

Odorata. The common white Pond-Lily. Very good for natural plantings. Flowers white, 3 to 5 inches across. Foliage dark green. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3, \$3.50 per doz.

Odorata minor. Excellent for planting along the edge of pools or in tubs. Tiny, fragrant, white Lilies 2 to 3 inches across. \$1 each.

Pygmæa alba (White Pygmy). Native of China. Flowers very small (1½ to 2 inches); white, floating, having a delicate tea scent. Free-flowering. \$1.50 each.

Richardsoni. Were it not that this variety produces but few flowers in the season, it would be ranked among the best of the large, white, Hardy Lilies. Beautiful flowers very large and double. \$1.50 each.

If you plan to start a water garden this year for the first time, we suggest that you take advantage of the collections offered in this catalogue (see pages 4, 9, 15, 16, 17). Fancy Fish will also be needed, and economical collections will be found on page 24.



Not every garden can boast of a natural pond. This is not a barrier to Waterlily growing, as a pool, or a tub, is within the reach of every gardener. See page 30

THE NELUMBIUM or SACRED LOTUS



UNIQUE and beautiful plant, the Sacred Lotus is native to many different parts of the world. The variety listed below as Hindu Lotus is native to India, but was held in sacred regard in ancient Egypt. They are excellent subjects for contrasting with the lower-growing Waterlilies, and make beautiful center or corner-pieces for the pool. They may also be used in large urns or sunken tubs on the lawn. Fill the container as for a tub-garden (see page 4) and plant the Lotus tuber as directed below. Simply keep the water replenished, and you will be rewarded with beautiful, stately, and decorative foliage, flowers, and seed-pods. An unusual display for your lawn or garden.

The leaves and seed-pods of the Lotus may be colored and gilded for interior decoration

Lotus are supplied as tubers from about May 1. Their treatment is essentially the same as that for hardy lilies, except that they do best when covered by only 6 to 10 inches of water. When grown with other plants, they should be partitioned off to prevent them from taking possession of the pool. When planting, place tuber at an angle in the soil so that the growing tip is merely covered.

AMERICAN LOTUS (*Nelumbium lutea*). This is the Water Chinquapin, native to our Southern States. It thrives equally well, however, in the East and North. Flowers large, of a pleasing cream-yellow. \$2 each.

CHINESE LOTUS (*N. nucifera pekinensis rubra*). The finest red Lotus yet produced. Magnificent, large, full double flowers of a rich rose. \$3.50 each.

HINDU LOTUS (*N. nucifera*). Immense flowers of a beautiful rose shading to cream at the base of the petals and delightfully fragrant. The plants are hardy, vigorous, and free-growing. \$2 each.

JAPANESE LOTUS (*N. nucifera alba grandiflora*). Flowers very large, fragrant, and pure white with golden yellow stamens. Beautiful blue-green foliage. \$3.50 each.

NOTE.—If potted plants are desired, add \$1 to the list-price of tubers

A Nile River Garden

Four of the oldest known varieties of plants, which gave luxuriant beauty to the gardens of the ancients, for your water-garden. Plants whose leaves and flowers inspired Egypt's sculptors; whose seeds and roots were a staple food in her ancient civilization.

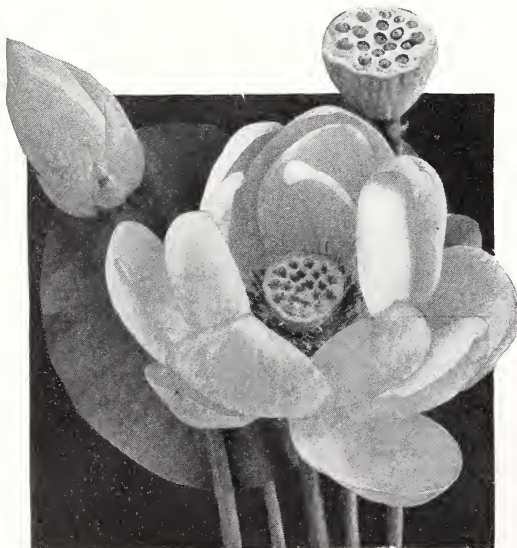
White Lotus (*Nymphaea dentata*). A beautiful, large, white Waterlily.

Blue Lotus (*Nymphaea caerulea*). A blue, fragrant Waterlily.

Sacred Lotus (*Nelumbium nucifera*). The pink sacred Lotus of the Nile.

1 Egyptian Papyrus, 3 Giant Arrowhead, 2 Water Rushes, 3 Anacharis, 1 Water Hyacinth, 2 Water Poppy.

This ideal Collection of 12 Water Plants, 2 Waterlilies, and a Sacred Lotus for **\$5**



Hindu Lotus

A COLLECTION OF LOTUS

American Lotus	\$2 00
Hindu Lotus	2 00
Either the Chinese or Japanese Lotus	3 50
Complete Collection for only \$6.00	

WHITE CEDAR TUBS

for Lotus on the lawn or in the garden. A rot-resisting White Cedar Tub with electrically welded, galvanized hoops; 2 feet diameter, 1 foot deep. \$2.50

OUR POPULAR COLLECTIONS

Of Waterlilies and Water-Plants



ARRANGED to provide our patrons with the most attractive water-gardens for a very modest expenditure. These collections present the best among Hardy and Perpetual-flowering Waterlilies and Water-Plants.

In small pools, with small or medium-growing varieties, allow from 8 to 12 square feet for each Waterlily. For larger varieties, in bigger pools, 12 to 20 square feet. In ponds, lakes, or other natural plantings, grouping two, three, or four roots of a variety and allowing 20 to 50 running feet between groups gives a very beautiful and naturalistic effect.

A pool 4 by 6 feet will accommodate 2 to 3 Lilies and a small assortment of other Water-Plants; one 6 by 8 feet, 4 to 5 Lilies and other Water-Plants; and one 10 by 15 feet, 9 to 12 Lilies and other Water-Plants.

Premier Collection, 1929

In offering our Premier Collection for 1929, we have three things in mind: To present choice varieties in a wide range of color; to provide an assortment representative of all the classes of Waterlilies; and to offer such a collection at a very modest price. We believe we have attained our object in this, our 1929 Premier.

Mrs. Edwards-Whitaker. Light blue. Day-flowering.....	\$3 00
August Koch. Wisteria-violet. Day-flowering.....	2 50
Chromatella. Yellow; hardy.....	2 00
Loose. White; hardy.....	2 00
Devonshire. Red; night-flowering.....	1 50
	\$11 00

Collection of 5 varieties, \$8.00

Garden State Trio

Three exquisite flowers from lightest blue to wine-purple. These varieties will reward you with a wealth of bloom, whether grown in large pool or tubs.

Mrs. Edwards-Whitaker. Light blue. Day-flowering.....	\$3 00
Blue Beauty. Blue. Day-flowering.....	2 00
Panama-Pacific. Wine-purple. Day-flowering.....	2 50
	\$7 50

Collection of 3 varieties, \$6.00

Five Hardy Lilies of Merit

Aurora. Red-orange.....	\$2 00
William Doogue. Soft pink.....	3 00
Chromatella. Yellow.....	2 00
Attraction. Rich red.....	7 50
Gladstone. White.....	1 50
	\$16 00

Collection of 5 varieties, \$12.50



Arlington Trio

Our most favored Collection. Three Hardy Lilies suitable for tubs, the pool, or natural plantings. Colors: White, Yellow, Pink.

Collection of 3 varieties, \$3.00

Four Choice Dayblooming Lilies

See pages 6 and 7

Zanzibariensis. Purple.....	\$2 50
Mrs. Geo. H. Pring. White.....	3 00
General Pershing. Pink.....	5 00
Blue Beauty. Blue.....	2 00
	\$12 50

Collection of 4 varieties, \$10.00

Zanzibar Trio

The Zanzibar Lilies produce flowers of good size, very fragrant, freely and continuously. Excellent for cutting.

Zanzibariensis. Purple.....	\$2 50
Zanzibariensis rosea. Pink.....	1 50
Zanzibariensis azurea. Blue.....	1 50
	\$5 50

Collection of 3 varieties, \$4.50

Blue Ribbon Collection

This Collection will delight you. In color, number of flowers, sturdiness of varieties, and in price, it cannot be surpassed.

Capensis. Blue. Day-flowering.....	\$1 50
Chromatella. Yellow; hardy.....	2 00
Eugenia de Land. Pink; hardy.....	1 50
Frank Trelease. Red. Night-flowering.....	1 50
	\$6 50

Collection of 4 varieties, \$5.00

OUR POPULAR COLLECTIONS, continued

Eight Perpetual Dayflowering Lilies of Recent Introduction

See pages 6 and 7
Collection of 8 varieties, \$22.00

Five Representative Nightbloomers

These five varieties adequately represent the Nightflowering Lilies as a class. For size and brilliance of color they are unsurpassed.

Collection of 5 varieties, \$7.50
See page 9

Three Nightflowering Lilies

Three of the **Five Representative Nightbloomers** listed above.

Collection of 3 varieties, \$5.00
See page 9

A Nile River Garden

Includes four plants which have grown in the still, shallow water along the banks of the Nile for ages.

In Collection, \$5.00
See page 14

A Collection of Lotus

Three tubers, named varieties, of this magnificent, stately water plant.

In Collection, \$6.00
See page 14

Royal Trio

Three superb varieties. Plants of medium size, producing their flowers in great abundance.

Odorata, Luciana. Pink; hardy.....	\$1 50
Mrs. Woodrow Wilson. Blue; Dayflowering..	2 00
Chrysantha. Amber-red.....	3 00

\$6 50

Collection of 3 varieties, \$5.00

Planting Plan for Medium-sized Pool

We offer this planting sketch for a medium-sized pool, more to indicate the number of plants which may be used than to suggest their arrangement. For, in arranging a pool, so many other considerations enter besides the fact of the size of the pool—the shape of the pool, its location and surroundings, the tastes and ideas of the owner being but a few. A lesser number of Lilies and other Water Plants will do the small pool and a proportionately greater number the larger pool. Although a formal pool outline has been used, the number of plants (or a proportionate number) will be correct for an informal pool of irregular outline but of approximately the same surface area.

Waterlilies, 1 to 5

1. Mrs. Edwards-Whitaker; 2. Chromatella; 3. Devonshire;
4. August Koch; 5. Loose.

Floating Plants, 1a, 1b

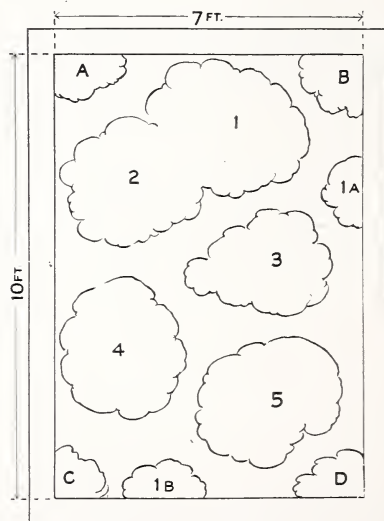
12 Floating Plants

1a. 6 Water Hyacinths. 1b. 6 Water Ferns.

Shallow-Water Plants, A, B, C, D

22 Shallow-Water Plants

A. 1 Japanese Taro; 1 Umbrella Palm; 3 Water Poppy.
B. 1 Hedychium; 1 Primrose Willow; 1 Water Snowflake.
C. 1 Umbrella Palm; 3 Crinum; 3 Parrot's Feather.
D. 1 Pickerel Rush; 3 Typha; 3 Primrose Creeper.

**Other Items**

1 pair Giant Goldfish.
6 Calico Fish, or Shubunkins, and sufficient Scavengers.
6 Submerged Plants.

The above group of plants and fish, comprising a complete Medium-sized Pool Collection, \$25.00

3 Waterlilies (Our Selection) for \$3

Day-and-Night Collection

1 Dayflowering 1 Nightflowering 1 Hardy Lily
Collection of 3 varieties, \$3.50

Complete Small-Pool Collection

For the pool providing 24 to 36 square feet of water surface, that is, a pool 4 x 6 ft. or 5 x 7 ft. Royal Trio. See page 16.

Fish and Scavenger Collection, F.5.

Water Plants, Collection A.4.

An adequate assortment of plants and fish for the small pool.

In Collection, \$10.00

Complete Medium-Sized Pool Collection

See sketch on page 16 for planting arrangement and plants to be used. The proper plants in sufficient number to make a pleasing pool arrangement.

In Collection, \$23.00

The Large Pool

A suggestion of the number and types of plants which may be used in a pool 9 x 14 ft.

We shall be pleased to assist in laying out your large pool and to suggest varieties of plants to be used therein.

Four Choice Dayflowering Lilies and Royal Trio.
1 pair Giant Goldfish.

1 doz. Shubunkins.

Scavenger Collection 4F.

12 Floating Plants.

36 Shallow Water and Bog Plants (for corners and center).

36 Submerged or Oxygenating Plants.

This collection of plants and fish will make an ideal water-garden and one you will be proud to own.

Complete, \$40.00

Tub-Garden Collection

Either including or without the tub. See pages 4 and 5.

PLANTS TO COMPLETE THE WATER-GARDEN



ALL water-gardens, whether natural ponds, artificial pools, or tub-gardens, should have their margins beautified by suitable plantings. About natural bodies of water the soil at the immediate edge is very moist and here the marsh, bog, and shallow-water plants thrive. Back from the edge, except in springy meadows and the like, the soil is usually well drained and admirably adapted to the growing of many beautiful hardy perennials. In many instances, however, the artificial pool is constructed where the ground is high and dry. The border planting for such must necessarily be of perennials suited to a dry, sunny location. A number of such hardy perennials have been included in the perennial list following:

Floating Plants

These may be placed anywhere in the pool and are unexcelled for planting those open spaces for which no other plants seem suitable.

AZOLLA (*Azolla caroliniana*). Floating aquatic plants forming crinkly green or reddish patches upon the water. Ornamental and harmonizes well with Waterlilies. 50 cts. per portion.

DUCK WEED (*Lemna minor*). Small, leaf-like fronds in twos and threes, having thread-like roots. Much enjoyed by fish. 50 cts. per portion.

SALVINIA (*Salvinia natans*). Forms a chain of pretty green leaves covered with tiny downy hairs. Odd. 50 cts. per portion.

WATER FERN (*Ceratopteris pteridoides*). An aquatic Fern producing small Ferns on upper side of the leaves. A useful and interesting floating plant. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

WATER HYACINTH (*Eichhornia crassipes major*). A beautiful floating plant with glossy green leaves. Spikes of orchid-lavender flowers are produced freely if the roots are allowed to anchor in soil. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

WATER LETTUCE or **Shellflower** (*Pistia stratiotes*). A pretty floating plant with blue-green, fluted leaves and long wavy roots excellent for adhering spawn. 50 cts. for 2, \$2 per doz.

COLLECTION of 5 Floating Plants for the Small Pool. \$1 00

COLLECTION of 12 Floating Plants. 2 00



PLANTS TO COMPLETE THE WATER-GARDEN, continued



Submerged Plants

As an aid to proper conditions and clear water in the pool, tub-garden, and aquarium, submerged plants are necessary. They neutralize or absorb any impurities and give off oxygen which the fish breathe. If the pool has the soil directly in the bottom, these plants may simply be dropped in where desired and they will take hold themselves. If boxes are used for the lilies, set two or three submerged plants in along with the lily root, or plant in pots or pockets along the sides in shallower water.

ANACHARIS (*Elodea canadensis gigantea*). A rapid-growing plant and one of the best oxygenators. Desirable in pools or tubs, especially where goldfish are present. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

ARROW-HEAD (*Sagittaria sinensis*). The Broad-leaf Arrow-head. An exceptionally good oxygenating plant. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

BACOPA (*Herpestis*). A true aquatic with round, thick leaves and bright green stems. An excellent submerged plant. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

EEL or TAPE GRASS (*Vallisneria spiralis*). Italian type. A good oxygenator with long, narrow, wavy leaves. \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100.

FANWORT (*Cabomba caroliniana*). Delicate, fan-shaped leaves of woven light green filaments. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

PARROT FEATHER (*Myriophyllum verticillatum*). Delicate green leaves having a lacy appearance under water. Excellent for holding goldfish spawn. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

WATER SEED-BOX (*Ludwigia mulertii*). Stems and underside of leaves red; upper side dark green. A good oxygenator. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

COLLECTION of 18 Submerged or Oxygenating Plants in 6 varieties.....\$2 00

COLLECTION of 60 Plants in 5 varieties.....5 00

Shallow-Water Plants

Whether in the formal or naturalistic pool. Shallow-Water Plants have their place. Formal pools have their center-pieces and corner designs; in natural pools the plantings are carried down the bank and into the water. The Shallow-Water Plants serve ideally for either purpose.

ARROW-HEAD, Giant (*Sagittaria mortevicensis*). Hardy plants 1 to 3 feet high, producing freely, tall spikes of large white flowers. 50 cts. each, \$1.25 for 3.

ARROW-HEAD, Double-flowering (*S. japonica fl.-pl.*). A very desirable variety having large, pure white, very double flowers. Spikes produced freely. \$1 each.

ARROW-HEAD, Common (*S. latifolia*). Large arrow-head leaves and white flowers. Ideal for group planting in shallow water. Hardy. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

BOG-BEAN (*Menyanthes trifoliata*). Racemes of pretty white flowers suffused with pink, on stems a foot high. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

CAT-TAILS (*Typha latifolia*). A graceful, attractive plant when grown in clumps, bearing the dark brown flower-spike well above the foliage. Excellent for naturalizing and entirely at home on the edge of pools, at a swamp-border, and along sluggish streams. \$1 per doz.

FLOATING-HEART (*Nymphoides peltatum*). A European species with yellow flowers. Has a tendency to crowd out other plants once established. \$1 per doz.

FLOWERING RUSH (*Butomus umbellatus*). A hardy plant with peculiar three-sided leaves. Flowers pink. Form clumps readily. 50 cts. each, \$1.25 for 3.

FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis palustris*). Flowers light blue, with yellow eye. A pretty little plant blooming throughout the spring and summer. \$1 for 5, \$2 per doz.

LIMNOCHARIS (*L. flava*). Pretty straw-colored flowers and velvety heart-shaped leaves. 1 to 3 ft. 50 cts. each, \$1.25 for 3.

MARSH MARIGOLD (*Caltha palustris*). Large, yellow, goblet-shaped flowers in early spring. 75 cts. for 4, \$2 per doz.

PARROT'S FEATHER (*Myriophyllum proserpinacoides*). Long, trailing stems and whorls of finely cut, beautiful green foliage. Very attractive as an edging plant, the tips floating out upon the water. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

PICKEREL WEED (*Pontederia cordata*). A sub-aquatic common to borders of brooks and ponds, having spikes of intense blue flowers. 2 ft. 50 cts. for 2, \$2.50 per doz.

PRIMROSE CREEPER (*Jussiaea repens*). A quick-growing, trailing aquatic having waxy green leaves and masses of yellow flowers. Hardy. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

PURPLE WATER HYACINTH (*Eichhornia azurea*). Plants of creeping habit, the runners floating out upon the water. Flowers of rich purple with delicately fringed petals. 50 cts. each, \$1.25 for 3.

PLANTS TO COMPLETE THE WATER-GARDEN, continued

SWEET FLAG, Variegated (*Acorus calamus variegata*). Iris-like leaves, striped green and creamy white, on running root-stalk. Hardy. 2 to 3 ft. \$1 for 4, \$2.50 per doz.

SWEET FLAG, Dwarf (*A. gramineus variegata*). Dwarf; narrow leaves, having a pure white stripe. Hardy. 8 to 10 in. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

WATER HAWTHORN (*Aponogeton distachyus*). Delightfully fragrant white flowers in pairs, with black anthers. Leaves lance-shape, glossy green and floating. 75 cts. each, \$2 for 3.

WATER POPPY (*Hydrocleis nymphoides*). A pretty, water-lily-like plant having yellow chalice-shaped flowers with black centers. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

WILD CALLA (*Calla palustris*). Small white Calla Lily with flowers on running root-stalks. A splendid edging plant. 75 cts. for 4, \$2 per doz.

WILD RICE (*Zizania aquatica*). A very ornamental, reed-like aquatic bearing large panicles of bloom on graceful stems 6 to 10 feet high. A few plummy heads of Wild Rice seeds will attract birds to your pool in numbers. \$1 per doz.

ZEBRA BULRUSH (*Scirpus tabernaemontanus zebrianus*). Hardy, quill-like leaves having irregular white and green bands. \$1 for 4, \$2.50 per doz.

COLLECTION of 7 Shallow-Water Plants... \$1 00
COLLECTION of 15 Shallow-Water Plants... 2 00

Bog and Marsh Plants

Flowering and foliage plants which give a luxuriant, tropical effect to the pool. Plant on wet banks or in ledges or pockets made about the sides of the pool, which are kept wet but not flooded. Some do well as house plants in the winter if kept well watered.

CALLA LILY (*Zantedeschia aethiopica*). The beautiful white Lily-of-the-Nile. Flowers throughout the summer and may be taken indoors to flower as a house plant. Large, flowering plants, 75 cts. each, \$2 for 3.

CALLA LILY, Golden (*Z. elliptica*). Beautiful golden yellow flowers as large as the well-known white variety. Foliage mottled with creamy white spots. \$1 each, \$2.50 for 3.

CRINUM (*C. americanum*). Delights in plenty of water. Bears its large, fragrant white flowers in umbels of six to eight. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

FORGET-ME-NOT (*Myosotis palustris*). See page 18.

GINGER or BUTTERFLY LILY, Yellow (*Hedychium gardenerianum*). Native to the East Indies. Lemon-yellow, with scarlet stamens. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

GINGER or BUTTERFLY LILY, White (*H. coronarium*). In moist soils, makes good clumps 3 to 5 feet high, with garlands of sweet-scented, snow-white flowers. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

YELLOW FLAG (*Iris pseudacorus*). Attains a height of 4 feet in very wet soil and makes a very attractive clump for the edge of the pool or in natural plantings. Hardy. 75 cts. for 3, \$2.50 per doz.

MARSH IRIS (*I. versicolor*). Native to brook-sides and marshes. Bears light purple flowers very freely in spring and early summer. \$1 for 5, \$2 per doz.

JAPANESE or WATER TARO (*Colocasia multiflora*). A very beautiful ornamental foliage plant for the border in wet soil. Grows 4 to 5 feet high, with large, rich green leaves. 75 cts. each, \$2 for 3.

JAPANESE or WATER TARO (*C. macrorrhiza nigra*). Of moderate size. Not so tall as above variety. Foliage rich green on purple stems. 50 cts. each, \$1.25 for 3.

JAPANESE or WATER TARO (*C. antiquorum ilustris*). A moderate-growing variety with beautiful green foliage splotted with purplish black. 50 cts. each, \$1.25 for 3.

CARDINAL FLOWER (*Lobelia cardinalis*). Thrives in low, wet places but does equally well in drier, shady locations. Ideal for adding a touch of color at the base of taller-growing shrubbery. \$1 for 5, \$2 per doz.

LARGE BLUE LOBELIA (*L. siphilitica*). A native species with beautiful large blue flowers. \$1 for 5, \$2 per doz.

PAPER PLANT, Egyptian (*Cyperus papyrus; Papyrus antiquorum*). Makes a very attractive clump when well cared for, with good soil and plenty of water, giving a tropic effect to the pool. 50 cts. each, \$1.25 for 3.

PRIMROSE WILLOW (*Jussiaea longifolia*). A desirable edging plant, 2 to 3 feet high, the slender branches drooping at the tip. Alternate flowers of a pretty golden yellow. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

THALIA (*T. dealbata*). A stately, marginal aquatic, attaining a height of 6 feet when well grown. Delights in shallow water or wet bank. Its powdery, canna-like foliage and elegant panicles of purple flowers make it a most desirable plant for the border. 50 cts. each, \$1.25 for 3.

BROAD-LEAVED THALIA (*T. divaricata*). A somewhat taller-growing variety than the above with very much broader leaves. 75 cts. each, \$2 for 3.

UMBRELLA PALM (*Cyperus alternifolius*). A decorative sedge doing well in any soil. Does very well in wet soil but will grow in a dry location. \$1 for 3, \$3 per doz.

WATER MANNA GRASS (*Panicularia aquatica*). A hardy, perennial grass suited to very low ground. Leaves narrow, striped white and green. 2 ft. 50 cts. each, \$1.25 for 3.

COLLECTION of 7 Bog and Marsh Plants... \$2 00

COLLECTION of 15 Bog and Marsh Plants... 4 00

At the Children's Museum in Brooklyn an aquarium has been kept in good order for several years by maintaining the proper balance between plants and fish. It is not necessary to change the water—simply add fresh water as evaporation takes place. You will find aquariums listed on page 28 of this catalogue.



HARDY ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

Arrhenatherum bulbosum variegatum (Variegated Oat Grass). A dwarf Grass, with fine white-and-green-striped leaves. 1 ft. \$1 for 4, \$2.50 per doz.

Arundo donax variegata. A white and green striped Giant Reed, 6 to 10 feet high. 50 cts. each.

Miscanthus sinensis gracillimus (*Eulalia gracillima univittata*). (Maiden Grass.) A graceful ornamental hardy Grass with long, narrow, green leaves, midrib lighter. Plumes rise from center above foliage. 4 to 5 ft. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

Miscanthus sinensis variegatus (Striped Eulalia). A variety having broader leaves striped white and green. 4 to 6 ft. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

Miscanthus sinensis zebrinus. Makes showy clumps of graceful foliage with alternating bands of green and creamy white. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

Pennisetum alopecuroides (*P. japonicum*). A hardy fountain-like Grass having the flower-plumes well above the foliage. 3 to 4 ft. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

HARDY FERNS

To add that touch of naturalness to the pool and its surroundings, use Ferns. Below are offered Ferns for dry or very moist locations; for open or shady places. Plant them about the pool under the taller-growing plants and shrubbery surrounding it and along the approaching paths. Though Ferns will give good results in ordinary garden soil, they prefer a light, rich, fibrous loam. Adding leaf-mold or peat-moss to the soil is excellent practice.

Collection No. 1—10 HARDY FERNS in 3 varieties which thrive under practically all conditions: 2 Osmundas, 4 Lady Ferns, 4 Ostrich Plume Ferns.....\$3 50

Collection No. 2—11 HARDY FERNS in 3 varieties for dry, shady places: 5 Christmas Ferns, 3 Claytonias, 3 Dicksonias.....\$3 50

Collection No. 3—10 HARDY FERNS in 5 varieties for moist, shady places: 2 Maidenhair Ferns, 2 Evergreen Ferns, 2 Onocleas, 2 Cinnamon Ferns, 2 filix-fœmina.....\$3 50

Collection No. 4—11 HARDY FERNS in 4 varieties for wet ground: 2 Marsh Shields, 2 Royal Ferns, 2 Evergreen Ferns, 5 Sensitive Ferns.....\$3 50

Any of the above Collections may be had in double quantity for \$6.50

Arlington "Quality Brand" Water-Garden Fertilizers

The best fertilizer for the water-garden, and especially for Waterlilies, is, of course, well-rotted cow manure. But this fertilizer is not always easy to obtain, and even when it can be had there are usually various difficulties in the way of its use. Also, considerable time must be allowed (six months to one year) to rot and prepare it before it can be used in the pool. In place of cow manure, we have found that Blood-meal and a quickly decomposing Bone-meal will serve all general fertilizing purposes in the water-garden, and advise their use.

Arlington "Quality Brand" Blood-Meal

5-lb. sacks.....	\$0 75
10-lb. sacks.....	1 25
25-lb. sacks.....	2 50

Arlington "Quality Brand" Steamed Bone-Meal

5-lb. sacks.....	\$0 60
10-lb. sacks.....	1 00
25-lb. sacks.....	1 75

Prices on larger quantities on request

HARDY PERENNIALS

For Moist and Dry Locations



IT IS rare to find, under natural conditions, a pool, lake, or stream along whose banks there are no hardy plants growing. In almost every instance there will be an array of Hardy Perennial Plants, marsh, bog, and shallow-water plants from the highest, well-drained ground down to the water's edge, and into it for a little distance. This is the pattern Nature gives us, and the one we wish to follow, especially with our informal pools.

Most of the Perennials listed below are adapted to wet and very moist, well-drained soils. There are a number which will thrive equally well in moist or rather dry soils, and also a few preferring a dry location. These latter are included since it often happens that the artificial pool is built in soil next to impossible to keep moist yet about which a border of Perennial Plants is desired.

Our Perennials are shipped from pots, which insures their arrival in a vigorous, growing condition because there is no chance of broken roots and drying-out in transit. For this reason, these plants will make a surprisingly rapid and luxuriant growth in a very short time after planting.

ASTERS

The hardy Asters are of comparatively easy culture and produce their attractive flowers in such profusion for the full growing season from spring until frost that they are deserving of a place in the rockery or border about the pool. The species and varieties listed below have been chosen as particularly suited for edging and the border.

Spring-flowering Asters

Aster alpina (Rock Aster). Dwarf plant 6 to 10 inches high, with large, showy, bluish purple flowers. Fine for rockery or edging. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

A. alpina alba. Identical to the above but with pure white flowers. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

Summer-flowering Asters

A. amellus (Italian Aster). Compact and free flowering; large, showy bluish violet flowers during July and August. 12 to 15 in. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

A. amellus lutetia major. Large, narrow-petaled lavender-violet flowers. 1½ to 2 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

Fall-flowering Asters

A. novæ-angliæ (New England Aster). Clusters of bright violet-purple flowers. Stout stalks. 3 to 8 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

A. novæ-angliæ rosea. Striking purplish mauve flowers. 4 to 5 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

A. novi-belgi, Climax. Large spikes of light lavender-blue flowers. Very showy. 5 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

A. novi-belgi, White Climax. A variety of Climax with white flowers. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

A. novi-belgi, St. Egwin. Flowers a soft rosy pink. Plant of bushy habit. 3 to 4 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

A. puniceus (Swamp Aster). Bears a profusion of lilac-blue flowers. 4 to 6 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

A collection of 8 Hardy Asters \$2. Assuring a profusion of bloom around the pool all summer.

2 Spring-flowering, 2 Summer-flowering, 4 Fall-flowering.



Aster puniceus

Astilbe arendsi. The following varieties are of vigorous habit, producing large, feathery plumes of flowers during June and July. Plant in a moist, half-shaded location.

A., Gloria. Deep pink flower-heads. 2 ft. 50 cts. each, \$2 for 5.

A., Gruno. Salmon-pink flowers in spreading heads. 4 ft. 50 cts. each, \$2 for 5.

A., Queen Alexandra. Strong foliage; flowers shell-pink. 2 ft. 50 cts. each \$2 for 5.

A., Salland. Large, many-branched plumes of red flowers. 6 ft. 50 cts. each, \$2 for 5.

A., Venus. Deep rose flower-heads. Early. 4 ft. 50 cts. each, \$2 for 5.

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued



Lemon or Day Lily

Achillea ptarmica, *Boule de Neige* (Yarrow). Large heads of pure white flowers. 2 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

A. tomentosum (Woolly Yarrow). Beautifully cut foliage; bright yellow flowers in flat heads. 1 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

Alyssum rostratum (Yellow-head Alyssum). Brilliant golden yellow flowers. 1 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

Bocconia cordata (Pink Plume Poppy). A majestic hardy perennial having beautifully cut foliage and creamy white flowers in terminal panicles. Suitable for backgrounds or bold groupings. 6 to 8 ft. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Aquilegia. There are no more fit subjects for the moist, well-drained border or rocky about the pool than the Columbines. They include some of the most elegant and attractive of hardy plants, producing their spurred flowers on long, graceful stems borne above the lacy foliage.

A. canadensis (American Columbine). The native, bright red and yellow Columbine. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

A. chrysantha (Golden Columbine). Beautiful, long-spurred yellow flowers. 30c. each, \$1 for 4.

A. flabellata (White Fan Columbine). Low-growing habit; pure white flowers. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

A. alpina (Alpine Columbine). Large, showy blue flowers. 1 ft. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

3 plants each of 4 *Aquilegias* (12 plants), \$3

Chelone glabra (White Turtlehead). An attractive perennial for a very moist location, bearing several terminal spikes of creamy white flowers. 25 cts. each \$1 for 5.

Chelone lyoni (Pink Turtlehead). Showy purplish pink flowers. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Clethra alnifolia (Summer-sweet). This pretty little native shrub thrives in moist places where many shrubs will not grow. Spikes of creamy white fragrant flowers all season. 75 cts. each, \$2 for 3.

Eupatorium urticaefolium. A late summer-flowering plant, bearing a profusion of small white flowers in heads. 2 to 3 ft. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

E. coelestinum (Mist Flower). A profusion of ageratum-blue flowers from August until frost. 1½ to 2 ft. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Filipendula purpurea (Japanese Meadowsweet). Broad corymbs of silvery flowers given a pink suffusion by the protruding pink anthers. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

F. ulmaria fl.-pl. (Double European Meadowsweet). Double white flowers, borne in dense panicles high above the foliage. 3 to 4 ft. June to August. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Gentiana andrewsii (Closed Gentian). Clusters of dark blue flowers against a collar of leaves. Hardy and strong; grows in very moist places. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Helenium autumnale superbum (Sneezewort). An immense bouquet of golden yellow flowers. 4 to 6 ft. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

H. autumnale pumilum. A dwarf, vigorous grower producing very large golden yellow flowers throughout the season. 18 in. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

H. autumnale rubrum. A variety of the above with rich orange-red flowers. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

H., Riverton Beauty. Odd flowers having a purplish black cone in center against a background of rich lemon-yellow petals. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

3 plants each of 4 varieties of *Helenium*
(12 plants in all) for \$2.50

Hemerocallis. The Day Lilies are particularly suited for plantings about the pool or any bit of water.

H., Dr. Regel. Flowers bell-shaped, of a rich chrome-yellow; early. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

H. dumortieri. A dwarf variety flowering in mid-summer. Flowers rich yellow, with reverse of petals bronze. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

H. fulva. Trumpet-shaped orange flowers, with tawny shadings. 4 to 6 ft. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

H., Kwanso. A double-flowered variety of *Fulva*. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

H., Sovereign. Large, broad petals of a soft chrome-yellow shaded with bronze on reverse side. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

3 each of any 4 *Hemerocallis* (12 plants), \$2.50

Heuchera sanguinea (Coral Bells). Hardy, dwarf plants of compact habit and easy culture, bearing graceful loose spikes of tiny coral bells. Excellent for rockwork about tub-garden or pool. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Hibiscus (Rose Mallow). Thrives in any soil, delighting in moist locations. Excellent for large or small mass plantings. A wealth of large rose-red flowers against dark green foliage. 3 to 5 ft. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

HARDY PERENNIALS, continued

Iris kaempferi (Japanese Iris). There are few hardy flowers that excel the improved forms of this beautiful Iris. It succeeds well in almost any soil but prefers plenty of moisture, especially when the buds are forming. It is particularly valuable for the border as it comes into flower about the middle of June and continues for three to four weeks. It makes an excellent cut-flower, for which purpose it should be cut in bud, and allowed to expand in water.

Gold Bound. Large, six-petaled flowers with yellow centers.

Mahogany. A large, dark red-maroon flower with six petals.

Gekka-no-nami. An extra-fine variety having white petals overlaid with pink suffusion; centers yellow.

Pyramid. Six lilac-blue petals with white vein through centers.

Sea Crest. Large white and lavender flowers.

Uchiwa. Flowers large, six-petaled, cerulean-blue with yellow blotches circled with white, borne on long stems.

Ko-ko-no-Iro. Large, rich violet-purple flowers.

Purple and Gold. Free-flowering, early. Enormous double flowers of deep violet-purple with white petaloids.

All above Irises, 40 cts. each

COLLECTION. 1 each of above 8 varieties, \$2.75

Iris sibirica, Orientalis. Yale blue; long, narrow foliage. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

I. sibirica, Snow Queen. Strong, free-growing; pure white flowers. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

I. versicolor. Native to brooksides and marshes. Bears light purple flowers freely in spring and early summer. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Lythrum salicaria roseum (Rose Loosestrife). A choice new variety of rosy Loosestrife. Flowers larger, of a bright cherry-red, in longer spikes. Excellent for naturalizing. 25 cts. each, \$1 for 5.

Monarda didyma (Oswego Bee-balm). Striking heads of fragrant, brilliant scarlet flowers in profusion. Excellent for backgrounds or bold effects. 1½ to 2½ ft. June to September. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

Nepeta mussini. Masses of light blue flowers. An excellent plant for the rockwork about pool or tub-garden. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

Primula (Primrose). The Primroses and Cowslips delight in the moist, deep ground along a stream-bank or other water-course with partial shade. They are excellent for naturalizing about the informal pool, especially in low-lying ground. They should be massed for best effect.

P. acaulis (English Primrose). A pretty little plant, 6 to 8 inches high, forming rosettes of leaves among which nestle the light yellow flowers in May and June. Excellent for rockery or massing with forget-me-not. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

P. sikkimensis. An excellent plant for massing under taller growing perennials or shrubs in very moist places. Carpets the ground with light yellow, fragrant flowers. Very hardy. 8 to 14 in. 30 cts. each, \$1 for 4.

Sedum (Stonecrop). The Sedums are of the easiest culture, thriving almost anywhere. They are intolerant of dampness, however, and should be planted where the roots will be comparatively dry. Excellent for rockwork, or exposed masonry. In 15 named varieties. \$1 for 5, \$2 per doz.

Stenanthium robustum (Feather Fleece). Tall stems with showy panicles of feathery white flowers. Leaves long and slender. Desirable for naturalizing in moist, shady places. 3 to 4 ft. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

Thalictrum dipterocarpum (Yunnan Meadowrue). A very graceful plant with beautiful foliage and violet-mauve flowers with lemon-yellow stamens. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

T. polygamum (Fall Meadowrue). Large heads of white flowers. Delights in wet places. 4 to 5 ft. July to Sept. 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

Viola. The Tufted Pansies are excellent subjects for rockwork or edging of shrubbery in moist, partially shaded places.

V. cornuta (Tufted Pansy). Large, pale blue, fragrant flowers all season. 8 in.

V. cornuta alba (White Tufted Pansy). A white-flowered variety in bloom all season.

V. cornuta, G. Wermig. Rich, dark blue flowers on good stems; all season. 8 in.

30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

4 plants of each color (12 plants), \$3.50

DWARF HARDY PERENNIALS

Use among rocks, about pool or tub-garden.

Arabis. 6 in. White.

Cerastium. 3 to 6 in. White.

Dianthus. 6 in. Dark-red.

Lychnis. 4 to 6 in. Rose-red.

Myosotis (Forget-me-not). 8 in. Light blue.

Phlox. 4 in. Lilac, Pink, or White.

Silene. 4 to 6 in. Rose-pink.

Creeping Speedwell (*Veronica repens*). 3 to 4 in. Light blue.

Rock Speedwell (*V. rupestris*). 4 in. Blue.

Dwarf Hardy Perennials, 4 of any one variety for \$1, \$2.50 per doz.



Japanese Iris

GOLDFISH FOR THE POOL AND AQUARIUM

LET THESE ATTRACTIVE AND INTERESTING INHABITANTS OF THE POOL KEEP IT IN ORDER FOR YOU



Since they are at once useful and decidedly ornamental, Goldfish should be in every pool, tub-garden, or pond. They destroy any insects and larvæ that may be in the water, and, if fed regularly at the same place, will become very tame and crowd about that particular spot, awaiting the expected meal. From time immemorial Goldfish have been bred and raised as pets and ornaments in the Far East, and it is there all the fancy and rare Goldfish have been produced.

Caring for Goldfish. If the pool is of fair size, containing a number of growing plants and not overstocked with fish, it is unnecessary to feed Goldfish, as they will take care of themselves under such conditions. Should the pool contain a considerable number of Goldfish, or be newly planted, some food had best be supplied. Dried shrimp fed three times a week is excellent; also angleworms whenever available. The white wafer food is deficient in all-round nutriment and should be used only in conjunction with other foods.

Wintering Goldfish. They may be kept over winter in the pool or pond where they have made their summer home. However, if the pool is emptied of all plants, roots, and soil, fish may still be left in, but any ice forming on top should have one or two holes broken through it to allow for aëration and prevent fouling of the water. A much more enjoyable and interesting way of wintering Goldfish is to house them in a glass aquarium in your living-room, library, sunroom, or conservatory. There, with a few aquarium plants and Snails, these beautiful, ornamental fish will provide you a source of never-ending delight and instruction. If indoor storage only is required, a tub in the basement will answer. Water in fish-containers, if kept in proper order, need not be changed. Should the fish come to the surface and gasp for air, some of the water should be dipped out and replaced with fresh water. This suggestion applies also to aquariums. But an aquarium having sufficient plants for the quantity of water and the number of fish, need never have the water changed but only replenished to make up for that lost by evaporation. To determine capacity of aquarium, allow 20 square inches of water surface per inch of fish body.

Overfeeding. This caution is particularly applicable to fish in aquariums. Feeding too much and too often is probably the greatest cause for loss of fish. Feed only once a day, or once every second day, allowing only as much as will be eaten in ten or fifteen minutes of feeding. All remaining food should be removed from the aquarium. Leaving food to decay produces bad conditions in the aquarium and is simply inviting trouble.

Giant Goldfish. We offer excellent specimens, 10 to 14 inches long, of this decorative, hardy Goldfish. They make a very attractive showing in the pool, and because of their frequent spawning there is usually a considerable number of young just turning gold toward the latter part of the season. Our special containers enable us to ship these selected specimens safely anywhere. \$5 per pair, \$25 per doz.

Giant Comet Goldfish. One of the leading, if not the best, Goldfish for the outdoor pool. Decidedly attractive and brilliantly colored, and certainly add greatly to the charm and beauty of the water-garden. Selected stock, \$3 a pair, \$15 per doz.

Japanese Fantail Goldfish. A beautiful variety with long, red-gold body, marked with black or white. The tail is double and spread fanlike, hence the name. \$2 per pair, \$8 per doz. Select stock, having a greater fin and tail development, \$3 and \$5 per pair.

Chinese Telescope Goldfish. An odd fish with large, protruding "telescope" eyes. Unique and exotic. Black and red varieties \$3 and \$5 per pair. Calico Telescopes, \$5 and \$10 per pair.

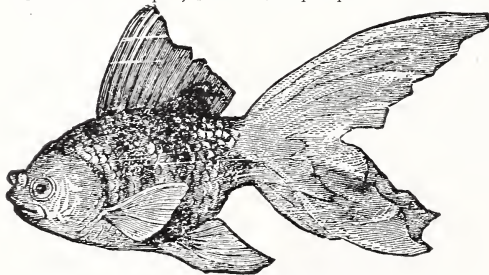
Calico Fantail Goldfish. A fantail fish marked like the Shubunkin (which see). \$3 per pair, \$12 per doz.

Comet-tail Goldfish. Unusually active, graceful, swiftly moving fish with exceptionally long tails and strikingly colored. An ornament for pool or aquarium. 6-in. specimens, \$1.50 per pair, \$7.50 per doz.

Shubunkins, or Calico Fish. A beautifully colored, single-tail variety of recent introduction. The dominant color is blue, mottled gold, black, yellow, white, drab red, brown, and lavender. They are very striking, active, and hardy, and are excellent pool or aquarium fish. Select stock, 3 to 4 inches long, \$5 per doz.; 4 to 5 inches long, \$2 per pair, \$8 per doz. Large specimens, 5 to 6 inches long, \$3 per pair, \$12 per doz.

Common Goldfish. Select hardy stock. A most satisfactory subject for the pool or in the large natural pond. These fish can stand extremes of temperature, will accept most any type of food, are very able to forage themselves, and very prolific. 3 to 5 inches long, \$3 per doz., \$20 per 100; 6 inches and over, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100.

Rare and Novel Fish. See page 26.



Japanese Fantail Goldfish

GOLDFISH COLLECTIONS

- Collection of Giants No. 1F.**—For the pool. 1 pair each of Giant Goldfish, Giant Comets, and Shubunkins; 2 pair Japanese Snails; 1 doz. Black Ramshorn Snails. \$10 00
- Collection 2F.**—1 pair Japanese Fantails; 2 pairs each of Shubunkins (4 to 5-inch) and Comets (6-inch) \$7 00
- Collection 3F.**—2 pair each of Select No. 1 Fantails, Shubunkins (5 to 6-inch), Comets (6-inch), and 3 pair Select No. 2 Fantails, an excellent Collection of 18 beautiful Fish for pool or aquarium. \$25 00

Colors That Give Character to Pool or Pond



MRS. C. W. WARD

Rich, deep rose-pink petals framing a center of golden stamens, tipped pink. A strong-growing plant, producing an abundance of large blooms on good stems well above the water. A very desirable variety.

\$2.50

PENNSYLVANIA

In this variety we have the best rich blue Perpetual Day-flowering Waterlily. The large flowers are produced very freely, several blooming on a plant at one time. Its golden stamens are tipped blue. The sepals are striped and spotted purplish black and the leaves splotted dark brown. A continuous bloomer from spring until heavy frost.

\$2.50



ARLINGTON WATERLILY GARDENS

Waterlily Specialists

ARLINGTON, NEW JERSEY

SCAVENGERS *for* POOL or AQUARIUM

These little creatures are not only oddly interesting but also perform diligently the task of keeping the pool or aquarium free from decaying or other foreign matter, algæ, and green scum, keeping the water at that crystal clearness so much desired.

NOTE.—Shipping cans are required for Weather Fish and Tadpoles
All other scavengers are shipped in damp moss

Japanese Snails. One of the best scavengers for pools or aquariums. Large, live-bearing, hardy. 50 cts. per pair, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Red or Coral Snails. An excellent worker for pool or aquarium. Especially attractive and desirable for the aquarium. Also known as Red Ramshorn and Copenhagen Snail. 50 cts. per pair, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Black Ramshorn Snails. A smaller Snail reproducing very rapidly. Useful for removing green scum from the water. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Tadpoles. The young of the green pond frog before the legs have developed. They are voracious eaters of decaying and other foreign matter in the pool. \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

Clams or Fresh Water Mussels. Valuable for keeping down the vegetable growth that turns water green in pool or aquarium. They act as a filter, extracting the vegetable matter from large quantities of water and ejecting it crystal clear. 50 cts. per pair, \$2 per doz.

Geographic Turtles. Tiny Water Turtles with interesting mosaic traceries on upper and lower shells. They delight in sunning themselves and a board or rock should be provided for this purpose until the lily-pads become large enough to hold them. \$1 per pair, \$4 per doz.

American Salamanders. Like the frogs, these harmless Water Newts are unsurpassed insect-traps. Beautifully colored, the back streaked red, with black dots on a gold-brown field; underside yellow, spotted brown. 50 cts. per pair, \$2 per doz.

Japanese Salamanders. Like the above except in color, which is black with a striking splash of red at the vest. 75 cts. per pair, \$3 per doz.

Weather Fish. A curious and useful scavenger, this eel-like fish forages for decomposing bits of food by gathering the top sand and dirt into its mouth and blowing it out through the gills, extracting the bits of food in the process. It is a natural cultivator for all aquatic plants and is especially valuable in the aquarium. \$2 per pair.

COLLECTIONS OF SCAVENGERS

For the Small Pool. 6 Tadpoles, 6 Japanese Snails, 6 Black Ramshorn Snails, 2 Clams, and 2 American Salamanders, with shipping-can.....	\$2 00
For the Medium-sized Pool. 12 Tadpoles, 6 Japanese Snails, 12 Black Ramshorn Snails, 4 Clams, 2 Salamanders, and 1 pair Turtles, with shipping-can.....	\$3 50
For the Large Pool. 12 Tadpoles, 12 Japanese Snails, 24 Black Ramshorn Snails, 6 Clams, 4 Salamanders, and 1 pair Turtles, with shipping-can.....	\$5 00

SHIPPING GOLDFISH *and* SCAVENGERS

TERMS AND CONDITIONS. We ship stock properly packed and in first-class condition. After shipment is made, we assume no responsibility for loss, damage, or delay in transit, nor for results after stock is received. Orders are accepted only when accompanied by sufficient funds to cover entire cost of goods, including 50 cents extra for shipping-pail. When Giant Goldfish or quantity orders of other fish are shipped, special large cans are used. Such orders are accepted only with the understanding that the large shipping-pail is to be returned promptly by prepaid express.

SHIPPING, How and When. Live fish must be shipped in water, therefore cannot be sent by mail. All shipments are *via* Express Collect, unless specifically requested otherwise. We ship anywhere at any time.

QUALITY AND SIZE. Prices quoted are for average-size adult fish. When young fish are desired, please so specify. We exercise special care to select goldfish in pairs, but give no guarantee of this factor since it is sometimes very difficult to determine sex accurately.

TREATMENT OF FISH ON ARRIVAL. Fish in transit are necessarily closely confined in little water, and receive much jostling. Because of such conditions, they are weakened and sometimes injured during the journey, making them susceptible to the attacks of disease and parasites in the new water. Keep them for a few days without food in a shallow bath of weak brine (using 2 teaspoonfuls of rock or unperfumed bath salt per gallon of water), then place in pool or aquarium. **Do NOT** put Snails in the salt bath.

RARE AND NOVEL GOLDFISH

Giant Orioles. Giant Goldfish with deep orange and black markings. Novel and striking. \$6 per pair, \$30 per doz.

Giant Pearls. Giant fish, whose pearly white glistening scales are marked with vivid splotches of red. \$6 per pair, \$30 per doz.

BOOKS

Goldfish Varieties. By W. T. Innes. Simple, direct style. Valuable to expert or beginner. New 1926 edition; 300 pages, 275 illustrations. \$4 a copy.

Modern Aquarium. By W. T. Innes. Practical information answering the questions asked by aquarium owners. 64 pages, 30 illustrations. \$1 a copy.

AQUARIUM PLANTS



USEFUL, decorative plants which enhance the beauty of the aquarium, establish proper living conditions for the fish, and aid in keeping the water pure and clear. A sufficient number of these plants in the aquarium establishes a balance for the animal life and provides oxygen for the fish to breathe, thus removing the need for frequent changing of the water. In arranging the aquarium, place 1 to 2 inches of clean sand on the bottom; then plant about sides and back any of the longer-growing plants, as Vallisneria, or Narrow-leaf Sagittaria, fronting these with shorter plants. The planted aquarium is much to be preferred.

See our collections of Plants, and Plants and Snails to balance various-sized aquariums

Anacharis. Effective, dark green foliage. Very popular. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Azolla. A floating plant with small, green, crinkly leaves. The roots provide food for fish. 50 cts. per portion.

Cabomba. Delicate, fan-shaped leaves, finely cut. Stems green or red. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Duck-Weed. Tiny, floating plants, like green polka-dots on the water. Roots provide food for Goldfish. 50 cts. per portion.

Ludwigia. Glossy green foliage, delicate pink on under side. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Parrot's Feather. Very decorative under water; tips float. Excellent cover for bubble-nest-building fishes. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Sagittaria sinensis. Broad, dark green leaves. A good oxygenator. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Sagittaria subulata. A dwarf Sagittaria with narrow leaves. \$1 per doz.

Salvinia. A tiny floating plant providing cover for small fish. 50 cts. per portion.

Shellflower (Water Lettuce). A rosette of fluted, blue-green leaves. Plants float. 50 cts. for 2.

Umbrella Palm. Grows best if only partly submerged, but will last a long time wholly under water, making a very attractive showing. Small plants, 20 cts. each, \$1 for 6; large plants, 35 cts. each, \$1 for 3.

Vallisneria. The Italian type with long, ribbon-like, green leaves tinged pink. \$1 per doz.

Water Fern. The only true Fern grown entirely in water. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Water Hyacinth. Round, dark green leaves, a part of whose stem is bulb-like supporting the floating plant. Spikes of light blue or purple flowers. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Water Poppy. A tiny waterlily-like plant producing large, yellow poppy flowers when roots are put into small pots of soil. 50 cts. for 3, \$1.50 per doz.

Water Snowflake. Plant in small pots of soil. Glossy green leaves and delicate, feathery white flowers. \$1 for 3.

AQUARIUM COLLECTIONS OF PLANTS AND SNAILS

Plants

For the 6 to 8 Gallon Aquarium

COLLECTION A. Seven plants, in variety both useful and ornamental. Sufficient to balance a 6 to 8-gallon aquarium. Postpaid.....\$1 25

For the 12 Gallon Aquarium

COLLECTION B. Twelve plants in variety. Enough to plant attractively and maintain in good order a 12-gallon aquarium. Postpaid....\$1 75

For the 16 to 20 Gallon Aquarium

COLLECTION C. Eighteen plants in variety. Care is taken to include a goodly number of the best oxygenating plants in these large aquarium collections. Postpaid.....\$2 25

For the 30 Gallon Aquarium

COLLECTION D. Thirty of the best aquarium plants in variety. Postpaid.....\$3 25

Plants and Snails

COLLECTION 2A. Seven plants in variety. One pair Japanese, Coral and Paper Shell Snails. Plants and Snails for the 6 to 8-gallon aquarium. Postpaid.....\$2 25

COLLECTION 2B. Twelve plants in variety. One pair Japanese, Coral and Paper Shell Snails. Postpaid.....\$3 00

COLLECTION 2C. Eighteen plants in variety. One Coral, Japanese and two pair Paper Shell Snails. Postpaid.....\$3 75

COLLECTION 2D. Thirty plants. Three pair Paper Shell, two pair Japanese, one pair Coral Snails. Postpaid.....\$5 00

Dried Shrimp

The dried meat of sea shrimp. A concentrated food excellent for Goldfish in pool or aquarium. \$1 per lb. (See instructions on caring for Goldfish, page 24)

THE WATER-GARDEN *in the HOME*



LET AN ARLINGTON artistic and durable Aquarium add to your interest and enjoyment throughout the year. An attractive ornament for living-room, conservatory, library, or as an aid to nature-study in the classroom, the Aquarium requires but little attention and gives much of beauty and interest, and an understanding of plant and animal-life in return.

The Aquariums which we offer are not only beautifully wrought but are also built for service. Being of standard manufacture, they are decidedly reasonable in price. Packing is carefully attended to and shipment can be made by either express or freight.

Prices are quoted f.o.b. the factory



The Water Queen

THE AMERICA

A durable, economical, all-purpose Aquarium made of zinc-coated sheet steel in an attractive bronze finish and set with the best, clear, double-strength glass. In five convenient sizes.

No. 1. 8½x12x9 in. high, capacity 3½ gals., \$4.50.

Plants and Scavengers included, \$5.50.

No. 2. 8½x16x10 in. high, capacity 6 gals., \$5.50.

Plants and Scavengers included, \$7.

No. 3. 10x18x12 in. high, capacity 9 gals., \$7.

Plants and Scavengers included, \$9.

No. 4. 12x20x12 in. high, capacity 12 gals., \$9.50.

Plants and Scavengers included, \$12.

No. 5. 13x24x14¼ in. high, capacity 20 gals., \$11.50.

Plants and Scavengers included, \$15.

THE WATER QUEEN

A beautifully wrought, strictly first-class Aquarium in every respect. Made in sizes for attractive collections of fish and plants. First-grade, double-strength glass, set in cast frame finished in select bronze. In three sizes, Nos. 1 and 2 having slate bottoms; No. 3, metal.

No. 1. 17x28x15¼ in. high, capacity 20 gals., \$18.

Plants and Scavengers included, \$21.50.

No. 2. 14x24x13½ in. high, capacity 11 gals., \$13.50.

Plants and Scavengers included, \$16.

No. 3. 14½x18x13½ in. high, capacity 8 gals., \$10.

Plants and Scavengers included, \$12.

A stand, cast and finished as the frame, can be had for all made models of The Water Queen Aquarium. \$14.

Foot-stands for all models of The Water Queen Aquariums (height, 6-in.). Per set of four, \$3.

THE LARGE AQUARIUM

An exceptionally well-built, durable large Aquarium of polished plate glass, set in a cast frame attractively finished in bronze. Can be had with stand of same material and finish as frame. In three sizes:

No. 1. 22x46x19½ in. high, capacity 45 gals., \$80.

With stand, \$98.

No. 2. 20x39x19½ in. high, capacity 35 gals., \$70.

With stand, \$88.

No. 3. 17x30x19½ in. high, capacity 25 gals., \$60.

With stand, \$78.

Aquarium Cement. See page 29.



The America

CULTURAL NOTES

WHEN TO PLANT

Hardy Lilies can be planted any time from April through August. Perpetual Flowering Lilies should not be set out until settled weather is assured—usually about May 20 in the latitude of New York. Plantings farther south can be made much earlier. We ship at any time, on request.

HOW TO PLANT

In natural ponds, the roots of hardy varieties should be pressed into the mud so that the growing tip is covered. If the root is found floating after planting, weight with a stone until the new roots have caught hold. In large ponds a much better effect is obtained if three to six of a variety are planted as a group and the groups placed 20 to 50 feet apart.

In artificial pools, plant 3 to 6 feet apart according to variety. The roots of Hardy Lilies or the plants of the Perpetual Flowering kinds may be planted directly in the pool bottom or in boxes. Plant hardy varieties as directed for natural ponds; plant Perpetual Flowering as you would any plant from a pot, completely covering the ball of earth.

If no soil is put into the pool, containers being preferred, these may be anything from a large flower-pot, a plant-tub or a box 1 foot square and 6 inches deep, to a tub 2 feet in diameter and a foot deep or a box 2 feet square and 1 foot deep. The larger the container, the greater the amount of soil given the plant, therefore larger blooms will be developed.

To prevent the soil from being stirred up, discoloring the water, while planting or later by the fish, spread an inch or two of clean sand over the soil in the pool or the containers.

Plantings may be made in small containers, as tubs, half-barrels, stock watering-troughs, etc. For a plan of this method, see pages 4 and 5.

For the greatest number of blooms, 8 to 12 inches of water only should be allowed over the crowns of the plants. Hardy Lilies in natural ponds will stand up to 3 and 4 feet of water but will not produce so many flowers. When plants are received, set in rather shallow water, filling the pool up as the plants grow. Waterlilies, to do well, should not be planted in swiftly moving water or near a very cold inlet to a pond. When choosing the location for the lily-pool, remember that exposure to full sunlight means more and bigger flowers.

SOIL AND FERTILIZERS

A good garden soil enriched with one-fourth well-rotted cow manure, will give excellent results. When cow manure is unobtainable, a quickly decomposing Steamed-Bone and Blood-meal will serve exceedingly well. (See page 20.)

The Blood and Bone-meal should be used at the rate of a quart (dry measure) of each per bushel of soil. The Blood-meal becomes available at once; the Bone-meal, taking longer to decompose, will

begin feeding the plant about the middle of the season or about the time the Blood-meal is used up. Blood and Bone-meal may also be used along with cow manure, in lesser quantities. Blood-meal put into a pound paper bag and pressed into the soil at the crown of a lily plant will hasten growth and encourage the production of more and larger flowers. Bone-meal may be used for fertilizing natural ponds. Layer it on the ice over the clump of lilies; it will become water-logged and sink when the ice melts. Or spread on the water just where the lilies are planted; it will precipitate. Apply at the rate of 1 pound per square foot.

Should the bottom of a natural pond be hard or very stony, set the lily root in a bushel basket filled with good soil and sink on the desired location. In artificial pools, when the soil is layered on the bottom, the pool should be drained about every three years and new, richer soil put in. If boxes or other containers are used, they should be filled anew each year or, at least, receive a top-dressing of fresh soil.

WINTER CARE OF PLANTS AND POOLS

A sufficient depth of water is the best winter protection for Hardy Lilies for, as long as the crowns are not actually frozen, they will survive any winter. In artificial pools, if the concrete work is fairly strong to withstand the pressure of expansion as the water freezes, the water, the lilies, whether planted in boxes or directly in the bottom, and the Goldfish may be left in the pool. Cover with boards long enough to extend 6 inches or so beyond the concrete on either side, and heap leaves and litter from the garden or fresh stable manure on top. If the pool walls will not withstand expansion pressure, the pool should be emptied, and filled with leaves and litter and covered over with boards, etc., as already mentioned.

All other Hardy Water Plants can be wintered over by treating as for hardy lilies.

Perpetual-flowering Lilies will bloom throughout the winter also, if provided with a tank in greenhouse, conservatory or sunroom, and 65 to 70 degrees of heat. Unless one has these conditions available, they had best be considered as annuals and new plants procured in the spring.

For the Tub-Garden empty out the water and fill with leaves and cover as suggested for pools. If the tub has not been sunk in the ground, leaves, etc., should be piled about the outside as well, or it may be removed to a cool basement or garage.

GOLDFISH AND SNAILS

To keep the pool clear and clean, the proper amount of plants, both surface and submerged, and a few fish and snails will prove both effective and safe. It is inadvisable to use any chemicals in the water. The fish will destroy any insect life which may breed, and the snails and plants will clear up discolored water in a natural way.

AQUARIUM CEMENT

A durable cement for setting up new or repairing damaged or leaking Aquariums. Supplied as a powder, with directions for using with each order.

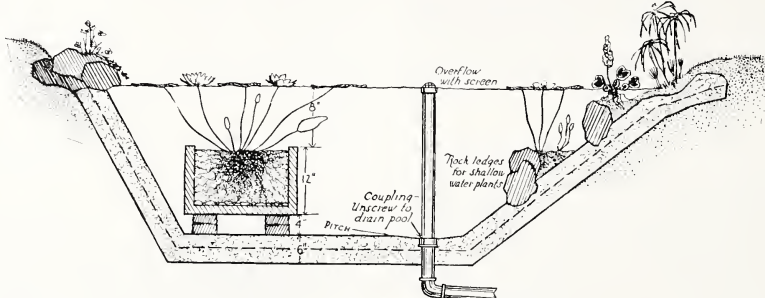
3 lbs.....	postpaid..	\$1 60
5 lbs.....	postpaid..	2 40
10 lbs.....	not prepaid..	3 50

SPECIAL COLLECTIONS

On various pages of this catalogue, and especially on pages 15 and 16 you will find economical collections of Waterlilies and Water Plants. These collections are entirely practical, and have proved their value in many gardens.

THE LILY POOL / HOW TO BUILD IT

A small pool can easily be built by anyone at a very modest cost



Anyone who likes to do things can easily make his own pool by following these few, simple directions.

MAKING A POOL WITHOUT USING FORMS FOR THE CONCRETE

A fair-sized pool may be made by scooping out the soil in a bowl-shaped excavation, 30 inches deep at center or deepest point. This allows for a pool 2 feet deep and a 6-inch bottom of concrete. A shallower pool, 12 inches deep when finished, may be had with an 18-inch excavation. (See Diagram below.) Tamp the earth solid over sides and bottom. Spread heavy fence mesh or other suitable reinforcing material over the entire excavation, lapping each strip 2 to 3 inches over the preceding one. Pour the concrete. (See "Making the Concrete.") Unless there is enough in one mix to do the job, spread thinly in layers over bottom and sides to a thickness of 6 inches. After 2 to 3 inches of concrete are laid, pull the wire mesh up through it with the prongs of a rake, thereby imbedding it in the concrete. When finished, the surface may be smoothed down with a trowel or block of wood. After the concrete has set a few hours, paint over all with a paste made of pure cement and water applied with a whitewash brush. This will at once finish and waterproof the pool. If desired, a coping of stone may be set about the rim before the concrete has set. (See Diagram.)

Important. New concrete should not be allowed to dry out too quickly. To prevent this, sprinkle with the hose occasionally, or, better, cover over

with wet hay or straw or with tar or building paper. After the concrete has set, fill the pool with water and allow to stand for a day or two; then empty, thus removing any alkali. The pool is now ready for use. Put in soil or boxes and fill with water. It is advisable to allow the water to warm up a bit before setting in the plants.

A pool having straight sides and a flat bottom may be made without the use of forms. Lay out the size and shape with stakes and twine; 6 to 8 inches outside this pattern set other stakes and twine. Excavate this trench 6 inches deeper than the desired depth of the pool, taking care to keep the sides straight and firm, since they are to act as the forms for the concrete. Cut in at an angle for about 6 inches at the bottom of the inner wall. Drive stakes (preferably iron or heavy, stiff wire) in the center of the trench every 3 feet, and on these hang the reinforcing. Pour the concrete (see below). After it has set, remove the soil from within the walls, tamp the bottom, lay in the reinforcing, and pour the concrete, pulling up the mesh with a rake as before mentioned. Finish by painting with a thick paste of pure cement and water.

MAKING CONCRETE

The most satisfactory mixture is 1 part cement, 2 parts sand, 3 parts crushed stone or rubble. Turn over 2 level wheelbarrows of sand and 3 of stone or rubble on the mixing board. Add 2 sacks of cement (2 sacks equal 1 wheelbarrow) and mix dry. Wet down with the hose and turn over until a stiff concrete is formed.

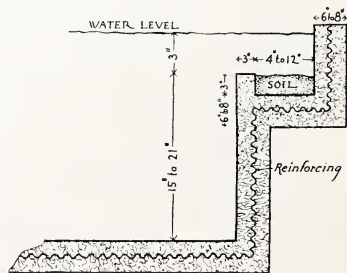
A LEDGE FOR OTHER WATER PLANTS IN STRAIGHT-SIDED POOLS

This arrangement can best be worked out when all the excavating is done at once and inside wood or sheet metal forms used. Wood forms should be wetted before pouring the concrete; metal ones wiped with oil or grease.

PONDS

A natural pond is an ideal place for growing lilies. Also, a small stream may be dammed, or a backwater cut in the bank of a large stream, pond, or lake. If the soil on the place is heavy, and water does not run quickly through it, a bowl-shaped depression can be made and layered with stiff clay, this being puddled and tamped until a solid 6-inch layer is had. In this way one may have a quite satisfactory pool without using concrete.

For Tub-Gardens, see pages 4 and 5.



Waterlilies, Aquatic Plants, Goldfish ARLINGTON, NEW JERSEY

NOTE.— If to be shipped via parcel post, please add postage as follows:
 10 per cent additional to the following States: Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. H., N. J., N. Y., Pa., R. I., Vt., Va., W. Va.
 15 per cent additional to the following States: Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kan., Ky., La., Me., Mich., Minn., Miss.,
 Mo., Neb., N. C., N. D., Ohio, Okla., S. C., S. D., Tenn., Tex., Wis.
 20 per cent additional to the following States: Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

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(OVER)

GENERAL DIRECTIONS TO CUSTOMERS

We respectfully call the attention of our customers to the following directions, which will, if followed, be mutually helpful.

ORDER EARLY. Please order early; it insures delivery of your order at the proper planting-time for your locality. Orders are acknowledged and filed as received. **All inquiries should be accompanied by the order file number given on the card of acknowledgment.** It will greatly expedite an answer.

FORWARDING. We prefer to ship all orders Express Collect as this service insures against loss, damage, or delay. Orders are sent Parcel Post only when specifically requested and funds (as indicated below) are enclosed to cover postage. Any postage in excess will be returned at time of shipment.

10 per cent. additional to the following states: Conn., Del., D. C., Md., Mass., N. H., N. J., N. Y., Pa., R. I., Vt., W. Va.

15 per cent. additional to the following states: Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kan., Ky., La., Me., Mich., Minn., Miss., Mo., Neb., N. C., N. D., Ohio, Okla., S. C., S. D., Tenn., Tex., Wis.

20 per cent. additional to the following states: Ariz., Cal., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Ore., Utah, Wash., Wyo.

CANADIAN SHIPMENTS. To avoid delay at the border, patrons should obtain a permit to import plants from the Destructive Insect and Pest Act Advising Board, Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, and enclose permit number only. Please do not send original permit with order.

SAFE ARRIVAL OF PACKAGES. Any order sent by express or mail, if lost or injured, will be replaced as soon as we are informed of the fact. Goods sent in any other manner travel solely at purchaser's risk. We will notify you on the date your order is shipped. If not received within a reasonable time, please inform us, sending us a copy of your order, with file number and any other information that may aid in tracing the goods. **Damage claims must be made on receipt of goods.** We are not responsible for failure after delivery of plants in good condition.

ERRORS. Experienced growers and shippers of Waterlilies and Aquatic Plants prepare and handle your orders. In the press of business, however, errors may occur. In such case we wish to be promptly notified of the fact, that we may make such corrections as will be satisfactory. Please keep copies of all your orders for comparison.

REMITTANCES. Please remit by Draft, Check, Post Office Money Order, or Express Money Order. Where these are not obtainable, the letter should be registered.

CASH WITH ORDER. We do not ship Collect on Delivery nor do we open accounts for new customers on initial orders of less than \$10, which must also be accompanied by satisfactory commercial references.

NAME AND ADDRESS. Please write on each order your Name, Post Office, County and State, Street Address, or P. O. Box, also the nearest Express Office.

NON-WARRANTY. Due to conditions over which we have no control, unfavorable weather or soil, improper planting, etc., we cannot guarantee success after planting. We give no warranty as to condition, description, quality, or productiveness of any plants. It must be apparent, however, that it is to our best interests to send out only such stock as will thrive and prove true to name and description.

CORRESPONDENCE. We try to give all correspondence prompt attention.

(a) Please state all questions clearly and briefly (if concerning planting arrangements, a sketch of the grounds will facilitate an answer). Do not use order blank for this purpose.

(b) We are pleased to furnish specific cultural directions for any of our plants and to assist you in adapting them to your conditions. Tell us your problems. Inquiries should be made before plants are received. Mistakes in preparation of the pool and negligence in planting constitute the prime cause of failure. **Insure success—ask us.**

(c) Some of our patrons may prefer to have us select combination of plants for them. We are pleased to render this service. Send us the size, or sketch of the pool and its surroundings, and a check, if possible, for the sum you wish to expend on your water-garden this season, and we will choose an individual collection adapted harmoniously to your particular pool and its surroundings. Let us help you make your thoughts and desires for your water-garden a reality.

(d) Send inquiries early—you should be in possession of all necessary information concerning your garden before planting-time. Mistakes made at planting usually prove most serious.

SUBSTITUTIONS. At times, due to unusual demand or at the end of the season, we are unable to supply strong plants of certain varieties. In such cases, unless otherwise instructed, we substitute similar plants of like or greater value.

MARY. No picture can do justice to this Waterlily. A tint of pink at the base of the petals changes to white as the tips are reached. The stamens are yellow as gold. \$1 each.



Arlington Waterlily Gardens

Waterlily Specialists

ARLINGTON, NEW JERSEY

